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Germany	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
Greece	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
Italy	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
Japan	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
Netherlands	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
Portugal	1.15	Den	1.15	Fin	1.00	Fr	1.00
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Dissidents in Eastern Europe Protest Romanian Repression

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Dissident activists in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union staged demonstrations and issued statements Monday protesting repression in Romania in an unprecedented instance of coordination among Warsaw Pact opposition movements.

In Budapest and Warsaw, hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside the Romanian Embassy in midday rallies, while in Prague about 60 people staged a 24-hour hunger strike. Activists in the three capitals switched off lights in their apartments in a symbolic protest of the drastic economic austerity suffered by Romanians.

The protest actions were supported in a statement by Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet human rights activist. The statement was endorsed by four other noted Soviet dissidents: Raisa Gogozov, Sergei Kovalev, Naum Neiman and Lev Timofeyev.

The East European groups also issued statements and Polish activists unsuccessfully attempted to deliver a petition to Romanian Embassy officials.

In a statement addressed to Romanians, 49 Polish activists, including leaders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, said they knew "the enormous price you must pay for fighting the right to human dignity and the right to live free of hunger and terror," and added: "We believe deeply that our shared dream for a free and democratic Central Europe will be fulfilled."

The various activities, which led to the arrest of more than a dozen protesters in Warsaw, marked the first time that East bloc dissidents in several countries have organized simultaneous demonstrations. The actions also underlined the growing links among the region's independent political movements.

During the past 18 months, organizations in Eastern Europe promoting human rights, disarmament, democratic opposition to Communist rule and environmental protection have begun contacting each other and organizing activities.

The initiatives have been facilitated in part by the climate of increased political tolerance in Hungary and Poland as well as by greater opportunities for international telephone communication and travel in most Warsaw Pact countries.

Key organizers of the joint action was the development of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's leadership in the Soviet Union has given East

Peace Bid Is Floated By U.S.

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The United States is floating a new Middle East peace initiative that calls for elections of Palestinian leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip soon, U.S. and Israeli officials said Monday.

As outlined by a Reagan administration official, the elected Palestinian leadership would then have a limited governing autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, to be followed by peace talks within a year.

The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, speaking on Israeli television on Sunday, said "Israel is ready to negotiate about this issue." By Monday, however, Mr. Shamir was under intense criticism and pressure from other leaders of his right-wing Likud bloc.

Even as talk circulated of the peace initiative, Palestinian protests, which have picked up in intensity over the last few days, flared throughout the West Bank. Two more Palestinians were shot and killed on Monday, raising the death toll in the nearly two months of unrest to at least 40.

By Monday afternoon, the army had put seven refugee districts and Nabulus, the largest West Bank city, under curfew, meaning no one could venture outdoors.

The two Palestinian youths were shot and killed — the first protesters killed since Jan. 15 — after rock-throwing protesters surrounded a bus filled with Israeli soldiers and several cars believed to be carrying Israeli settlers outside the West Bank village of Anabta.

The weeks of violence — and the harsh Israeli image abroad — appears to have spurred a U.S. plan markedly different than the international conference advocated by Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres.

But Middle East analysts said the new proposal seemed to contain potentially serious problems. Any election in the occupied territories, for example, would almost certainly return representatives affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization, some of them home-grown leaders of the two months of protest that Palestinians are calling "the uprising." Such leaders would push aside the traditionally recognized figures, something that would be difficult for both Israel and Jordan.

Also among the immediate political-year rivalries between the Likud bloc and the Labor Party and their leaders, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres.

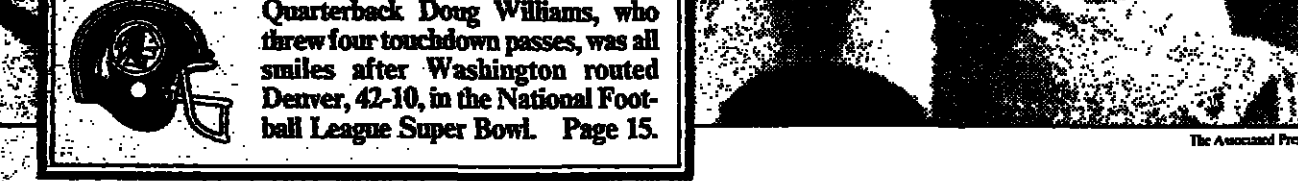
The initiative would have to cover the two key points that have blocked previous efforts: the composition of the Palestinian representatives and the form of a peace conference.

Mr. Peres described the new plan on Monday on the army radio, saying, "They're talking about an independent government for the residents of the territories."

The U.S. proposal, it was understood, has been the subject of discussions among various traveling envoys, most notably, in a meeting in Amman over the weekend.



POLISH PRICES RISE — In a Warsaw market, Poles wait to buy dairy products as price increases averaging 27 percent took effect Monday and the government devalued the zloty, Solidarity, the outlawed trade union, said it would not call for protests. Page 2.



Quarterback Doug Williams, who threw four touchdown passes, was all smiles after Washington routed Denver, 42-10, in the National Football League Super Bowl. Page 15.

Kiosk

Shiites Issue Threat to Israel

BEIRUT (WP) — An Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrilla group threatened Monday to kill an Israeli soldier captured in southern Lebanon two years ago unless Israel puts an end to "brutal practices" against Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The Shiite group, the Islamic Resistance, said in a statement, "An Israeli soldier taken prisoner by us is now in extreme danger and may meet his black fate if the criminal Zionists do not put a halt to their brutal practices against our Muslim people in occupied Palestine."

Two Israeli soldiers were captured in southern Lebanon by pro-Iranian guerrillas on Feb. 16, 1986.

Prospects of Foreign Interest In U.S. Bonds Boost Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar rose on Monday because of expectations that foreign buyers would make healthy purchases of U.S. Treasury auction, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6925 Deutsche marks, slightly off the day's high of 1.6928, but up more than a penny from 1.6815 at Friday's close.

Against the Japanese yen, the dollar opened at 129.33, above its Friday close of 128.05, and made further gains to close at 129.425.

The dollar also closed at 5.7045 French francs, up from 5.6665, and at 1.3820 Swiss francs, up from 1.3700. The dollar also made gains against the British pound, which closed at \$1.7575, against \$1.7600 on Friday.

Currency traders said good demand was expected from foreign buyers at the auctions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of \$27 billion in U.S. Treasury bills and bonds.

"I'd say the news that really helped was the strength in the credit market," said Tom Benfer, corporate foreign exchange trader of Bank of Montreal. "The anticipation of how well the auctions will do in drawing some foreign investment is propelling the dollar."

The auction is the Treasury's regular quarterly refunding, its main tool for funding U.S. government expenditure through the sale of short-, medium- and long-term government-guaranteed debt.

Dealers said that although the settlement date for the securities is not until Feb. 16, demand for dollars to pay for the issues has already picked up.

"Why wait?" said one dealer. "The feeling must be that sometime between now and the 16th the dollars will have to be bought. People are just trying to get in before demand picks up."

Dealers said the dollar had also gained support from statements by U.S. government officials over the weekend.

In Davos, Switzerland, the assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs, David C. Mulford, said Saturday that a further decline in the dollar would be counterproductive.

Meanwhile, the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said exchange rates were at the right levels to make U.S. companies competitive overseas.

"The dollar was pushed up first by those comments," one dealer said.

Commenting on Monday's rise, a British dealer said, "The dollar should stay up there for now, at least until the auctions are out of the way."

In London, where trading ends in the middle of New York's day, the dollar rose to close at 1.6910 DM, well above Friday's close of 1.6765 DM. Against the yen, the dollar finished higher at 129.30, compared with Friday's 127.80.

In London, the pound closed at \$1.7580, down from \$1.7695 on Friday.

But the pound got some support late in the day after leading British banks raised their base lending rates to 9.0 percent from 8.5 percent. The British currency had

Angola, in Treaty Bid, Accepts Cuban Pullout

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Angola, with the approval of Cuba, has agreed for the first time to a complete withdrawal of the 40,000 Cuban troops stationed there in the context of what may become an overall southern Africa settlement, the U.S. State Department said Monday.

The agreement, which came during talks with Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in Luanda last week, is being regarded within the Reagan administration as an important potential breakthrough in the long-stalled, U.S.-led negotiations with Angola and South Africa.

The talks have been aimed at arranging for the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a similar pullout of South African forces, as well as independent elections in neighboring Namibia, which South Africa administers.

Involved in Mr. Crocker's latest round of talks with the Angolan authorities, also for the first time, was a high-ranking Cuban official, Jorge Risquet, a member of the Politburo. The United States has no diplomatic relations with Angola and only limited relations with Cuba, making the Crocker-Risquet meeting a rare case of a high-level U.S.-Cuban contact.

"The Angolan delegation for the first time affirmed its acceptance of the necessity of the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola in the context of a settlement," the

State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said.

"Cuban officials concurred in this decision," he added.

Mr. Redman said that "several Cuban representatives," led by Mr. Risquet, had joined the Angolan delegation "briefly for exchanges relating to Cuban troops withdrawal." The Cubans apparently gave their approval to a total withdrawal at that time.

The reported Angolan-Cuban offer of a total Cuban troop withdrawal comes against the backdrop of recent heavy fighting in southern Angola between the Soviet- and Cuban-backed Angolan Army and U.S.-armed and South African-supported guerrillas led by Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

In December, Cuba sent additional and better-trained troops to help the Angolan Army. There have been reports that Cuban pilots were flying combat missions against UNITA rebels and South African units in southern Angola.

The reported Cuban commitment to withdraw all troops within the context of an overall settlement appears to signal a shift in Cuban policy. The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, earlier had threatened to keep his troops in Angola until there was an end to apartheid in South Africa.

Mr. Redman said that the United States now awaits word from Angolan officials on "specific ways" to close the gap on a Cuban withdrawal schedule between that put forth earlier by Angola and a compromise U.S. proposal.

'New Britain' Is a Land of Great Divides

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a country pub deep in West Sussex, a middle-class family casually discusses whether to buy a vacation home in Turkey or northern Portugal. Two other pub customers can be heard complaining about "having" to drive BMWs as their office cars.

In central London, as in surrounding country towns and villages, people look smarter and better dressed than a few years ago. New stores, restaurants and wine bars proliferate.

At least in southern England these days, affluence is both audible and visible.

The strong economic recovery of the past five years, presided over by Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, has undeniably brought new prosperity to wide sections of the population.

It has also, in the government's eyes, unleashed a new spirit of enterprise that is finally making the British harder working, more interested in making money and generally more venturesome.

Few, however, would contest that the recovery has been extremely uneven.

"The average temperature may be O.K., but plenty of people have their head in the oven, while others have their feet on ice," said John D. Phillipsborn, a vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, an American who has lived in England for 15 years.

While Southern cities like Bristol are thriving, some once mighty Northern industrial towns look "blitzed out," Mr. Phillipsborn said. And if some British industries are "super-efficient," others are "probably the worst anywhere."

The existence of a "North-South gap" between poor Northerners and rich Southerners has passed into the current coinage of British politics. But it is not as clear-cut as many Southerners, who rarely travel North, appear to believe.

Dave Robertson, a Scot who works for the Fabian Society, a think tank associated with the Labor Party, says that there are probably as many "yuppies," or young

Japan's Koreans: Life Behind an Invisible Barrier

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — The narrow streets and small wooden homes look at first like any other Japanese neighborhood. But here and there, telltale signs appear — a sticker on a door with a tiny Korean flag, bolts of brightly colored Korean silk hanging in a shop window, posters of red-cheeked girls in Korean traditional dress, the kimchi pots of spicy pickled cabbage on display in the central market.

This is Ikuno, the ward that is the largest Korean neighborhood in Japan — in Japan, yet forever outside Japan. In a society that prides itself on its cultural and racial homogeneity, there is no room for another ethnic group with its own distinct traditions.

Unlike the United States, Japan has no history of absorbing immigrants, allowing them to embrace a new cultural identity without relinquishing the old. Koreans in Japan continue to remain apart, victims of discrimination in jobs, loans and housing, subject to taunts and contempt.

"You have to be very strong willed to live as a Korean in this country," said Bae Soon Hee, who came to Japan 53 years ago at the age of 18. "Japanese government and society demands that we throw away our traditions and cultural traits and dissolve into Japanese culture."

Most Koreans in Japan originally were forced to come when Japan ruled Korea from 1910 to 1945. Many came as virtual slaves, digging canals or mining coal. Koreans were then considered Japanese citizens. After World War II, Korea became independent, but Koreans in Japan found themselves stateless.

Koreans are allowed to become citizens, but because they believe that doing so means giving up their Korean identity, few apply. Out of the nearly 700,000 Koreans in Japan, only 5,110 became citizens last year. Until a few years ago, Koreans had to take Japanese names. Koreans in Japan still say that naturalization means pressure to renounce their Korean past and submerge themselves in a Japanese present.

Applicants for citizenship must pass an interview, and officials often visit their homes. On such visits, Mr. Bae said, officials may check to see whether the family speaks Japanese at home or whether the children attend Japanese or Korean schools. One of her friends, she said, had a Korean doll displayed in the home. The inspector told her to put it away, saying she should forget such things if she wanted to become Japanese.

Koreans who are not citizens face more overt discrimination in schools and when they look for jobs. Choi Sang Sook, the daughter

Meese Denies Report of Wrongdoing

Says His 'Limited' Action on Iraqi Pipeline Was 'Lawful'

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d denied Monday any wrongdoing on his part in connection with possible payoffs to a top Israeli official to allow an Iraqi oil pipeline to be built without Israeli interference.

In a long statement read to reporters at the Justice Department, Mr. Meese said he had had only a slight role in the affair.

He said he was convinced that "a thorough inquiry in a professional manner will inevitably result in a conclusion favorable to me." He declined to answer questions.

A close friend of Mr. Meese, E. Robert Wallach, had a financial interest in the Iraqi project and sent the attorney general a memo citing a plan to pay off a top Israeli official in return for a guarantee that Israel would not destroy the pipeline, sources close to the investigation have confirmed. The sources spoke on condition they not be identified.

"I can tell you," Mr. Meese said, "that the language in Mr. Wallach's memorandum that has given rise to this speculation consists of 10 words in one of two long documents that he provided to me."

"I do not recall having read the specific words that have now mushroomed into importance," he continued, adding, "but I did not get the impression of illegality whatsoever."

He said the Wallach memo contained no reference to bribes or payoffs. He said his only role was, upon receiving the memo, to ask the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a government agency, for an opinion, and to refer the matter to the National Security Council.

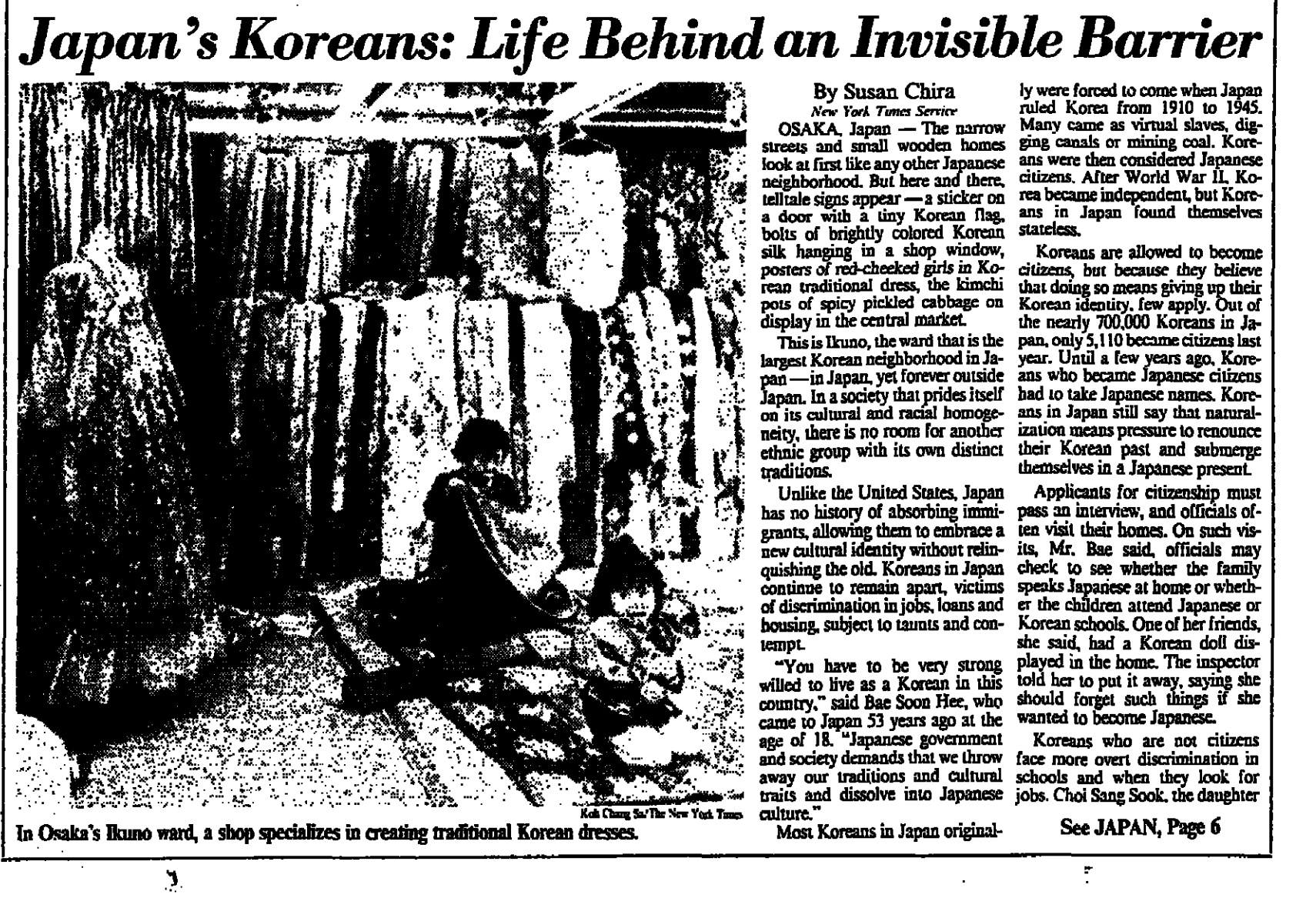
Mr. Meese said he was confident an investigation by the special prosecutor, James C. McKay, would show "that my limited contact with the pipeline project was totally lawful."

The attorney general said he was speaking out to counter "misinformation, false headlines, false truths, innuendoes and misunderstanding of the law" that he said had appeared in the press.

At the White House, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said earlier that the president had not spoken with Mr. Meese about the criminal investigation into the pipeline because it is "not appropriate" to interfere with Mr. McKay's investigation.

Mr. Meese said there had been two communications between himself and officials of the Israeli government. They were both "limited and brief," he said, and neither had been initiated by him.

In an article in The New York Times on Monday, an unidentified source was quoted as saying that Mr. Meese wrote a letter in 1985 to Shimon Peres, who was then Israel's prime minister, after Mr. Peres had written him expressing support for construction of the pipeline.



In Osaka's Ikuno ward, a shop specializes in creating traditional Korean dresses. Most Koreans in Japan originally were forced to come when Japan ruled Korea from 1910 to 1945. Many came as virtual slaves, digging canals or mining coal. Koreans were then considered Japanese citizens. After World War II, Korea became independent, but Koreans in Japan found themselves stateless. Koreans are allowed to become citizens, but because they believe that doing so means giving up their Korean identity, few apply. Out of the nearly 700,000 Koreans in Japan, only 5,110 became citizens last year. Until a few years ago, Koreans had to take Japanese names. Koreans in Japan still say that naturalization means pressure to renounce their Korean past and submerge themselves in a Japanese present. Applicants for citizenship must pass an interview, and officials often visit their homes. On such visits, Mr. Bae said, officials may check to see whether the family speaks Japanese at home or whether the children attend Japanese or Korean schools. One of her friends, she said, had a Korean doll displayed in the home. The inspector told her to put it away, saying she should forget such things if she wanted to become Japanese. Koreans who are not citizens face more overt discrimination in schools and when they look for jobs. Choi Sang Sook, the daughter

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Smoking Out a Villain in Lodz

Frustrated Soot Chaser Finds His Tactics Are Unsuitable

By John Tagliabue

LODZ, Poland — The Delta knitwear factory would simply be closed down, the article said, because environmental officials were tired of waiting for the company's management to put in chimney filters that stop soot.

Lodz residents had waited for years for such a decision, the newspaper article in Dziennik Lodzki went on, but the managers "kept ignoring the deadlines."

It all appeared to be a bright victory for the cause of clean air in Lodz, a textile town where the air at this time of year hangs like a gray felt blanket.

But recently, as misty rain settled over the city's red brick mills, the Delta chimney, looking for all the world like some huge cigar, belched thick, yellow-brown smoke.

The problem, explained Jan Diehl, who heads the municipal environmental authority, was simple. "I issued my decision Jan. 5," he said. "But I have no right to execute it, and management's rights include an appeal" to the environmental minister in Warsaw.

So, what appeared to be a clear-cut victory for health and hygiene turned into a blueprint for the kind of entanglement between Communist Party authorities, business management and local press that causes the bounds of competence and responsibility to blur.

articles, and the press agency controlled by the national government repeated them, telling the world that Poland was getting tough about air pollution.

Delta's management defended itself in television interviews, but one picture of the 150-foot (46-meter) brick chimney, which vents a heating plant that supplies steam to the textile finishing mill, appeared to leave little room for doubt about the seriousness of the problem.

The plant burns lignite, a variety of coal that is rich in sulfur, creating an acute pollution problem in Lodz, a highly industrialized city of 900,000 people.

Mr. Diehl appeared as a knight in shining armor in the accounts of the decision to get tough.

Complaints about the chimney, which has stood since well before World War II, started about 11 years ago, when the politically powerful Association of Polish Citizens decided to build a 10-story office building across from the smokstack.

When employees of the cooperative open their windows wide, they get a desk full of soot.

Even more important, the factory lies several hundred yards from the Polish Army medical academy, which trains doctors for the elite military hospitals that treat Communist Party functionaries.

of the smokstack, explained wearily that management could not have installed the chimney filters even if it had wanted to.

"Four, five years ago we installed cyclones to clean the smoke," he said. "In the first period, the cyclones functioned well. But they do not eliminate the sulfur. But the means are not at our disposal to resolve the problem."

That, he explained, is because Poland does not produce the scrubbers the chimney needs, and the only ones available are made by a West German-Brazilian company that sells them for convertible Western currency.

Convertible currency purchases for any equipment can only be made through a central ministry in Warsaw. Delta has repeatedly requested such purchases, Mr. Samborski said, but the ministry has responded that because Poland is so heavily indebted, it does not have the required cash.

So now, he said, Delta has come up with an alternate plan and hopes to merge the finishing operation with that of another company, Bistona, whose chimneys have scrubbers.

Mr. Diehl said there have been dramatic improvements in cleaning up the air over Lodz in the last 13 years, particularly in bringing dust and sulfur dioxide under control.

"Lodz was once proud to be called the city of smokstacks," he said. "But over 200 of them have been liquidated."



At the Delta factory in Lodz, a chimney belches dark smoke.



World Journalist Services/The New York Times

Prices Rise As Currency Is Devalued In Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland put into effect an austerity program on Monday that increases food prices by an average of 40 percent, and Solidarity, the outlawed trade union, said it would not call for large-scale protests.

Solidarity did say, however, that it would support local demonstrations against the price increases. There were no immediate reports of work stoppages.

A Solidarity spokesman, Franciszek Ciermy, acknowledged that the price increases were "unpopular" but said workers would realize they were necessary "to help put right the economy."

In another indication of economic decline, the government on Monday quietly devalued the zloty, Poland's currency, by 15.8 percent against the U.S. dollar.

The new rate of 380 zlotys to the dollar was published in newspapers without the usual government announcement. National bank officials were not available for comment.

The currency black market in Warsaw also devalued the zloty by 18.75 percent, street dealers said, from 1,300 to 1,600 to the dollar.

When stores opened Monday, Poles found that the prices for basic foodstuffs and cigarettes had increased by an average of 40 percent and prices for alcohol by 46 percent.

Other increases ranged from 50 percent to 100 percent for gasoline, diesel fuel and services.

The increases averaged 27 percent, but food rose 40 percent, gasoline 60 percent, diesel fuel 100 percent and low-income rents 50 percent.

There were no signs of public unrest as the new prices took effect despite two anti-government protests Sunday in Warsaw and the northern port of Gdansk.

Opposition sources said workers in five major factories in the industrial city of Wroclaw had formed clandestine pro-Solidarity strike committees but had not called for strikes.

Previous price rises have sparked upheavals that overthrew Communist governments in 1970 and 1980 and gave birth to Solidarity.

However, the authorities cushioned the increases Monday with pay raises. They ignored a weekend call by Solidarity to cancel the price increases, the biggest since the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, doubled the cost of food in February 1982.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's national spokesman, said the union would not appeal for large-scale national action but was "certainly ready to support" any local job actions by workers demanding compensation for the price increases. (AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Shevardnadze and Shultz Set to Meet

MOSCOW (AP) — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, are to meet in Moscow on Feb. 21-23 to prepare for a fourth summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and help draft a treaty on strategic weapons cuts, Tass said Monday.

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz met several times in 1987 to set up the December meeting in Washington between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. At that summit meeting, the two leaders signed a treaty to ban intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed to meet for a fourth time in Moscow during the first half of 1988, and said they would seek an accord to cut both sides' long-range nuclear weapons by 50 percent.

Cubans on 3-Day Fast Over Rights

HAVANA (Reuters) — About 20 Cuban human rights campaigners are on a three-day hunger strike, to coincide with a United Nations human rights meeting in Geneva.

A leader of the rights campaigners, Ricardo Bofill, said a second hunger strike might be called during the UN meetings, which are to last until March 11. The United States is expected to present to the UN Human Rights Commission a resolution condemning reported violations in Cuba.

The announcement on Sunday of the hunger strike was made at a news conference at which 18 former prisoners and relatives of inmates told of rights abuses. Cuba does not recognize the Bofill group and will not comment on human rights reports. Most of the former prisoners told of torture and disappearances inside Cuban jails, solitary confinement in tiny cells, and lack of clothing, beds, water and electricity.

A Mortar Bomb Kills 5 in Pakistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (AP) — A mortar bomb rigged with a timing device exploded in a produce market Monday, killing five persons and wounding 23, officials said.

Dr. Sher Bahadar of Lady Reading Hospital in Peshawar, 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the Afghan border, said that three of the dead were Afghans and that the other two were Pakistanis.

Major Ghulam Hussein of the Peshawar police said the mortar device, hidden in a crate of tomatoes, went off in the late morning as the Sabzi Mandi bazaar was crowded with fruit and vegetable vendors and their customers. No group immediately took responsibility, but Pakistani officials have said a wave of terrorist bombings in the last year were the work of agents of the Kabul government.

U.S. and Shell Set Chemical Cleanup

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Army and Shell Oil Co. are to pay up to \$1 billion to mop up chemical weapons waste and other dangerous substances at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver in what would be the most costly hazardous-waste cleanup in history, the Justice Department said Monday.

The agreement comes in a proposed consent decree calling for the cleanup by the year 2000 of a 27-square-mile (70-square-kilometer) tract owned by the army. The decree would settle a lawsuit the government filed four years ago against Shell.

Shell produced and handled pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals on the property, which was leased from the army. In 1985, Shell admitted that it had produced some contamination. At the same time, the army admitted that it had disposed at the site wastes from the production of chemical weapons.

Missing U.K. Scientist's Body Found

LONDON (AP) — A body believed to be that of a missing atomic research scientist has been found on a cliff in southwest England, the police said Monday.

Russell Smith, 23, a laboratory technician at the Atomic Energy Authority center in Harwell, 50 miles (81 kilometers) west of London, vanished from his home two weeks ago. The police said that the body was found in Boscawen, Cornwall, about 150 miles away, on Sunday.

Five British scientists died in unusual circumstances last year. All were involved in security-related research although no connection among the deaths has been established.

For the Record

About 14,000 NATO troops from eight nations will participate in land and air exercises in Norway next month, the alliance's European military headquarters in Casteau, Belgium, said Monday. The maneuvers, called "Arrowhead Express 88," will be held March 2-24 as part of a regular series of exercises involving NATO's rapid deployment force. (AP)

The number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate fell back in January to 658, which was the lowest monthly total in nine months. The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva said it was too early to determine any reversal in the steady rise in emigration in 1987. (UPI)

Gunmen killed a Manila policeman and two members of the national constabulary in separate incidents over the weekend. Communist rebels were blamed for the killings. In another Manila incident, troops fired tear gas at protesters who stormed town offices, asserting that election results in the Marikina district had been falsified. (Reuters)

A nationwide strike by Italian journalists on Saturday shut down news agencies and newspapers, causing cancellation of Sunday editions. The journalists, part of the national press federation, were protesting a breakdown in negotiations for a new nationwide contract. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A sandstorm over northern Egypt forced diversion of incoming flights to Cairo Airport on Monday. A slowdown strike by EgyptAir pilots, meanwhile, continued to disrupt flights of the state-owned airline. (AP)

The heaviest snow in 100 years in the Caucasus mountains has closed the rail link between the southern Soviet republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Tass reported Monday. (Reuters)

Brazilian railroad workers began their first national strike on Monday to push for pay increases of 60 percent to 80 percent. A railroad union official said all 85,000 national rail workers were on indefinite strike. Railroad administration officials said that some employees were working and that some trains were running. (Reuters)

Buses rolled across the Golden Gate Bridge on Monday, marking an end to a nine-day strike in San Francisco. Drivers who had been on strike over wages and the use of part-time drivers approved a contract Sunday that reportedly gives them a 5-percent pay raise over two years. (AP)

Two businessmen said they plan to launch a commuter airline service for smokers the same day that the U.S. government begins a smoking ban on flights of less than two hours. They plan to form The Great American Smoker's Club on April 22 and avoid the government's smoking ban by charging a membership fee. The club said it will lease several planes from Royal West Airlines, based in Las Vegas. (AP)

Uganda Airlines resumed flights to Europe and the Middle East on Monday after a three-week strike by half its staff, including pilots and technicians, an airline spokesman said. About half of the airline's 450 employees stopped work on Jan. 11, demanding higher wages and better working conditions. (AP)

Prosecutor Seeks Sadat Property

CAIRO — A prosecutor here has asked for the confiscation of \$8.2 million in property allegedly obtained through corruption by 11 relatives of Anwar Sadat, the late president.

Abdel-Salam Hamed, the prosecutor-general, based the request Saturday on a 1983 judgment by the Ethics Court, which had convicted the president's brother, Esamat Sadat, three of Esamat's sons and seven other family members of influence peddling, black marketeering and bribery.

That ruling ordered their property sequestered for five years under anti-corruption laws enacted during Sadat's presidency.

Eager Bidders Find No Sole at Sale Of Imelda Marcos N.Y. Kickshaws

NEW YORK — There were none of the legendary pairs of shoes. There were none of the cushions with the pithy sayings, such as "Nouveau riche is better than no riche at all," and none of the formal portraits that were actually blown-up photographs, painted over in oils.

But many of the items recovered from a luxury Manhattan apartment and auctioned off at Christie's on behalf of the Philippine government on Saturday were vintage Imelda Marcos. They included a malsabite table supported by a satyr, an ornamental elephant holding an obelisk and a set of dessert plates that sold for \$70,000. The auction brought in \$597,000, and the remaining items will be sold next week.

The items had been in an apartment ostensibly owned by an associate of Mrs. Marcos's husband, former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, and used only by Mrs. Marcos.

Several at the auction said that in her day, Mrs. Marcos had been a formidable shopping force in New York art galleries. But while Mrs. Marcos bought heavily, one dealer said, she was not discriminating. Another said that although there were some fine items in the collection, especially furniture and porcelain, Mrs. Marcos seemed to have owned "a mixed bag" of goods. "They probably removed the best things," he said, referring to reports that the Marcoses managed to spirit away many possessions before the Aquino government seized them.

"We're only seeing the leftovers, really," said another dealer.

Malenkov, Ex-Soviet Leader, Dies at 86

Reuters

MOSCOW — Georgi M. Malenkov, who briefly served as the Soviet prime minister after the death of Stalin in 1953, has died at the age of 86, a government spokesman said Monday.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that Mr. Malenkov's death — about 10 days ago — had not been announced earlier at the request of his relatives.

Relegated to Obscurity

New York Times Service

Mr. Malenkov tried to project his vast expertise in the Byzantine politics of the Stalin period into the post-Stalin era. He tried, and he lost.

For the last decades of his life he lived in obscurity, humiliated, unheralded even for his early contributions to the Soviet system. Outmaneuvered by Nikita S. Khrushchev in the latter's rise to

dominance, Mr. Malenkov must be relegated to the status of an also-ran in midcentury Soviet politics.

As a young Communist, Mr. Malenkov had served as Stalin's private secretary. Toward the end of the dictator's life, he was a Kremlin intimate and seemed well placed to inherit the mantle of power.

Less than 24 hours after the announcement of Stalin's death, March 5, 1953, Mr. Malenkov appeared as chairman of the Council of Ministers, the head of the Soviet government.

He was listed first among the members of the Communist Party's policymaking body, the Presidium, and became the first secretary of the party — all the posts that Stalin had held.

This clean sweep was short-lived, for only 10 days later Mr. Malenkov was forced by his rivals to give up control of the party machinery. He retained the government post as the jockeying among Stalin's heirs continued, until Feb. 8, 1955, when he stood before the Supreme Soviet and announced his "resignation."

He succeeded as prime minister by Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, who, in 1959, himself fell victim to the Kremlin power politics of Khrushchev.

Not until two years after Mr. Malenkov's downfall did the victor in the struggle provide the explanation that became the party line on Mr. Malenkov.

According to Khrushchev, Mr. Malenkov was leader of an anti-party group, an anti-Khrushchev faction that also included Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich. In ousting and exposing them in June 1957, Khrushchev removed a major roadblock on his way to the top.

In 1964, it was announced that Mr. Malenkov, along with Molotov and Mr. Kaganovich, had been expelled from the Communist Party.

Mr. Malenkov was born in Orenburg, now Chkalov, on the Ural River at the southern extremity of the Urals. The conspicuous silence of Soviet biographies about his parents suggests that he came from a

bourgeois, rather than a working-class or peasant, background.

Accounts of his life usually begin with the year 1919 when, at the age of 17, he joined the Red Army and quickly became a political agitator and commissar in Central Asia among army units putting down insurrections by the Moslems. Joining the Communist Party in 1930, Mr. Malenkov, by 1932, had become one of the chief political commissars in Central Asia.

The 1930s saw him rise swiftly in the hierarchy. From 1930 to 1934 he worked in the Moscow party organization, under Mr. Kaganovich, as head of personnel, a job in which his most important task was helping to eliminate those opposed to Stalin.

The great purges gave Mr. Malenkov a chance to play a key role. In effect he was the highest party official directly concerned with personnel so that it fell to him to advise on who should be purged and who should be selected to replace the victims of the purge.

NATO Backs Bid by Turks And Greeks

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO officials gave a cautious welcome on Monday to moves by Greece and Turkey to patch up their differences, saying they hoped this would lead to a real improvement in relations.

"Any news that they are coming closer can only be good for the alliance," said one official at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels.

The often-tense relations between the two nations complicate alliance military planning on the southern flank and have blocked an assessment of NATO's overall conventional force strength.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal announced in Davos, Switzerland, that they had agreed to set up crisis telephone links between Athens and Ankara and hold a top-level meeting once a year.

In a cautious reaction, a NATO spokesman said the alliance welcomed any steps that could improve Greek-Turkish relations. "It is to be hoped that the meeting in Davos is a move in that direction," he said.

The frictions between Turkey and Greece, divided over a territorial dispute in the Aegean Sea and over Cyprus, annually lead to boycotts by each side of NATO air and sea exercises involving the other.

Taking account of the political sensitivities of the two sides makes planning exercises in the Aegean difficult, one official said. "They have not exercised together with each other for many years, and that is bound to have an effect militarily," a diplomat said.

A dispute by the two powers over Greek forces on the island of Lemnos has blocked agreement among the allies on a standard assessment of all NATO's conventional forces at a sensitive moment, officials said.

This in effect has left NATO without an agreed set of figures for its forces to submit to negotiators at East-West conventional force talks in Vienna, where it is expected to argue that NATO is outnumbered and outgunned by the Warsaw pact.

NATO diplomats said there had been signs that leaders of the two countries were frightened by the intensity of their dispute last March over an oil exploration zone in the Aegean.

Diplomats in Brussels said part of Turkey's motivation for peace moves with Athens may also be the knowledge that it will require Greek support for its application to join the European Community.

The Ozal government, re-elected last month, has made EC membership a top foreign policy goal and sees Greece as the main potential barrier to entry.

LATIN AMERICA

TOWARDS RENEWED GROWTH

London, February 11-12, 1988

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Paul A. Volcker, former Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, will give the special address at our second major international conference on Latin America which brings together an outstanding group of speakers from Latin America, Europe and the United States to review major new developments in the region and look for news ways forward.

As places at the conference are strictly limited, we recommend that senior executives from the banking and business community interested in attending the conference should complete and return the registration form without delay.

<p>FEBRUARY 11</p> <p>NEW INITIATIVES IN MULTILATERAL LENDING Antonio Ortiz-Arana, President, Inter-American Development Bank.</p> <p>BREAKING THE DEBT CIRCL: WHY LATIN AMERICA NEEDS MORE THAN CURRENT DAMAGE LIMITATION MEASURES Belisario Betancur, former President, Colombia Sir Jeremy Morse, Chairman, Lloyds Bank PLC, London.</p> <p>FROM DEBT TO NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT Mauricio Garcia-Araujo, President, Central Bank of Venezuela.</p> <p>PERU'S NEW FINANCING SCHEMES * Gustavo Sabaerben, Minister of Economy and Finance, Peru.</p> <p>DISCUSSION ON MORNING SESSIONS Luncheon</p> <p>THE URUGUAY ROUND AND THE CHALLENGE FOR NORTH/SOUTH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS Arthur Dunkel, Secretary General, GATT, Geneva. Enrique Iglesias, Foreign Minister, Uruguay.</p> <p>THE RESTORATION OF TRADE AND FINANCE FLOWS * Giuliano Amato, Treasury Minister, Italy. * Nicolas Ardito-Baretta, former President, Panama. * Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, President, First Boston International, New York.</p> <p>DISCUSSION Cocktails</p>	<p>FEBRUARY 12</p> <p>SPECIAL ADDRESS Paul A. Volcker, former Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, U. S.</p> <p>HOW THE COMMERCIAL BANKS SEE NEW DEBT INITIATIVES William Rhoades, Chairman, Restructuring Committee, Citibank, N. A., New York Franz Lutolf, General Manager, Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle</p> <p>Richard Marlin, Senior Vice-President, Bankers Trust Company, New York.</p> <p>COFFEE</p> <p>OPENINGS TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT MEXICO: Francisco Suarez, Deputy Finance Minister. EQUADOR: Rodrigo Espinosa, President of the Monetary Board COSTA RICA: Fernando Naranjo, Finance Minister</p> <p>Luncheon</p> <p>MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES' INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVES IN LATIN AMERICA: Jean-Jacques Fausk, Délégué Général au Brésil et en Argentine, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, Rio de Janeiro. Gerrit Jeetof, Vice Chairman, Philips Industries, Eindhoven.</p> <p>CHANGING APPROACHES — BRAZIL'S PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM * Fernando Milhet, Governor, Central Bank of Brazil</p> <p>CONFERENCE CLOSES</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>*Invited. Subject to confirmation</small></p>
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The fee is \$250 plus 15% VAT for all participants. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned less \$50 for any cancellation postmarked on or before January 27.
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Opposition Candidates Face Runoff In Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador — Two opposition presidential candidates were headed for a runoff Monday after defeating the governing party's candidate and promising to steer the country away from conservative policies.

Rodolfo Borja, 52, a center-left lawyer who heads the Democratic Left Party, got about 20 percent of the vote in the election Sunday, far short of the majority needed to avoid a runoff Monday.

In the runoff, he will face a candidate, Bucaram, 35, a lawyer who has his power base in Guayaquil, a port that is Ecuador's largest city.

With 2,907,909 — or more than 80 percent — of the ballots counted, Mr. Borja had 592,233 votes, or 20.4 percent, to Mr. Bucaram's 449,166 votes, or 15.4 percent.

The third-place finisher in the field of 10 was the nominee of the governing Social Christian Party, a conservative, Sixto Durán, who received 13.1 percent of the vote and promptly conceded.

Trinidad Durán was former General Frank Vargas Pazos, running on a Nationalist Leftist ticket, and a Christian Democrat, Jamil Mahuad. Mr. Vargas Pazos received 12 percent of the vote and Mr. Mahuad received 9 percent.

Election officials said only about 3.5 million of Ecuador's 4.6 million registered voters cast ballots. Voting is required by law, but in past elections about 30 percent of the voters have not cast ballots.

Ecuadorians also voted Sunday for the 71 seats of the unicameral Congress and 1,400 provincial and municipal officials. Sixteen parties ranging from far right to Communist took part.

Mr. Borja has pledged to reverse the conservative policies of the PUS president, León Febres Cordero, a businessman banished by law from seeking a second consecutive four-year term. He is to step down in August.

Mr. Bucaram has vowed to raise the taxes of the rich and divide the wealth among the needy. A colorful, combative campaigner, he was seen as a "wild card," with only a slight chance of making it into the runoff.

Mr. Borja, who ran twice before for the presidency, narrowly lost a runoff against Mr. Febres Cordero in 1984 and was favored Sunday.

Mr. Durán's loss was a sign of the waning popularity of Mr. Febres Cordero's government in the face of serious economic problems brought on by a sharp drop in the price of oil, the country's main export, and economic damage from devastating earthquakes last year.

Mr. Borja is calling for a moratorium on foreign debt payments, a more restrictive foreign investment policy, restoration of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and close ties to the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr. Bucaram, a former mayor of Guayaquil who has gained a huge following among the city's slum dwellers, campaigned as the "Force of the Poor."

Illustrative of his combative style, Mr. Bucaram on Sunday punched the director of the Guayaquil Red Cross in the nose. The director had stopped the candidate from entering Red Cross headquarters in pursuit of a man who had insulted him.

However, political leaders and newspapers described the campaign as the most peaceful since democracy was restored in 1979. The nation was governed by civilian and military dictatorships from 1970 to 1979.

Robertson May Create Surprise in Iowa

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BURLINGTON, Iowa — It is hard to know what to expect of Pat Robertson in Iowa, where his unorthodox presidential candidacy, like the more conventional campaigns of his rivals, will get its first major test Monday.

If the findings of public opinion surveys are accepted, the Virginia televangelist and former television broadcaster is likely to finish a weak third in the Republican caucuses, behind Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Vice President George Bush. In the most recent Iowa Poll, completed Jan. 14, Mr. Robertson was favored by only 11 percent of those who said they probably would attend the caucuses.

That result represents the expectations of the Republican establishment in Iowa as well, or at least it represents the publicly stated view. Party elders predict a straight Bush-Dole fight, with scant room for others.

But privately some wonder whether they are in for a surprise. They have been uneasy since September, when Mr. Robertson won a party straw poll in Ames. Even if Mr. Robertson skewed the vote by bringing in supporters by the carload, one of the state's longtime Republican officeholders asked, "Isn't that what the caucuses are all about, identifying your supporters and then turning them out en masse for one pivotal event?"

In Burlington, a rugged railroad town of 30,000 people on the Mississippi River, Mr. Robertson has given further cause for uncertainty.

He has managed to do in Burlington what he has been unable to do in most places: He has won the endorsement of an elected official, Sheriff Gary Beckman, who switched his registration from Democratic to Republican to back Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Beckman is an unusual

public figure who more than once has considered abandoning politics to study for the Roman Catholic priesthood. His support lends credibility to the Robertson campaign in southeastern Iowa and enables Robertson supporters to challenge the argument, which is heard across the country, that their candidate's support is limited to those who share his evangelical beliefs.

In October, Mr. Robertson drew 250 people to a rally in West Burlington and 350 more to an appearance downtown in Keokuk. These were the largest crowds of the campaign in the area for either a Republican or a Democrat, according to Ron Parker, a political reporter for The Hawk Eye, the Burlington daily newspaper.

Mr. Robertson's chances in Burlington, as in a number of other small towns and cities in Iowa where the Democrats dominate, are enhanced by the weak-

ness of the local Republican organization. As one precinct committeeman said, "We're not used to spirited contests in our caucuses, and some of our precinct meetings have drawn only five or six people in most recent years."

If that happens again, the passionately committed Robertson backers could pull off coups like those they staged in parts of Michigan in the fall of 1986, officials in Iowa say.

In Republican strongholds, the task will be harder, because they have vigorous party organizations with experienced workers supporting Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole or, in a relatively few cases, Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York. But the potential for a stronger Robertson showing statewide than is generally expected certainly seems to exist, especially if a winter storm should keep many backers of mainstream candidates at home.

Contra Aid: Shaping a Plan For Vote in House, Reagan Aides Adjust the Price Tag

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the House of Representatives considers new aid for the Nicaraguan rebels this week, the package from the White House will carry a price tag of \$36.25 million for four months, a figure the Reagan administration argues is relatively modest.

But an examination of the details in the bill show it would actually

provide the rebels, known as contras, with at least \$43 million worth of aid and perhaps as much as \$63 million over that period.

The way the administration has fashioned the package to make it appear smaller — and thus more palatable — is one of the tactics being employed to appeal to a group of about two dozen members of Congress from both parties who are considered crucial votes when the issue comes up Wednesday.

The political stakes are high for both sides. Administration officials from President Ronald Reagan on down face the daunting prospect that they could leave office in a year without having accomplished any of their goals in Nicaragua.

If Congress votes down the aid package and the contras soon cease to be an effective force, the Sandinistas would remain in power in Nicaragua, and the administration would have little to show for seven

years of military, political and economic support of the rebels.

The vote also has important implications for the Democrats in a presidential election year; the party has been struggling to shed an image of reluctance to shed U.S. might. The United States supports insurgencies in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Angola. Congress has had to vote only on the Nicaraguan issue.

Public opinion polls show little enthusiasm among voters for the contra cause. The Iran-contra hearings that were broadcast across the nation also lessened enthusiasm for supporting the rebels.

Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, said that in the recent recess she attended 10 town meetings at which citizens complained regularly about the administration's behavior in the Iran-contra affair, in which the United States sold weapons to Iran and used some of the profits to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

She said voters also frequently expressed concern about whether the Moscow-backed government in Nicaragua would become a threat to other countries in the region.

In the past, many Democrats and uncommitted Republicans have backed off-voting to kill contra aid for fear they would be open to blame if an unrestrained Nicaragua then became a threat to other countries in Central America.

Members of Congress generally abhor votes as clear-cut as the one on Wednesday, and there have

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Members of Congress generally abhor votes as clear-cut as the one on Wednesday, and there have

been many efforts to postpone the vote or eliminate military aid entirely, allowing them to vote on something that can be characterized as humanitarian aid. "Congressmen are searching for the comfort zone," an administration official said. "Anything to avoid voting on the matter."

But the administration and congressional opponents have both sought to tailor their appeals to those concerns. The administration scaled down its plan, so that only 10 percent of the \$36.25 million would go to purchase "lethal equipment," and that money would be held in escrow for 30 days.

The Democrats, led by the House Speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, have countered by offering the uncommitted legislators a chance to vote for a different package that does not include any military aid whatsoever. Under the Democratic proposal, if the administration bill was defeated, members of Congress would then be able to turn around and vote in favor of "humanitarian aid."

Although the administration plan specifies \$36.25 million, it also includes authorization to spend money for "passive air defense equipment" to support supply flights to the contra forces.

Those costs have been estimated by the administration to be \$1.75 million a month.

Reagan Says Contra Aid Is Lever for Peace Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan argued Monday that Nicaragua's leftist leaders will not comply with a regional peace plan without a "threat hanging over them" and that his \$36.2 million contra aid package would do the trick.

Meanwhile, the White House scrambled to make the aid package palatable to doubtful members of the House of Representatives as the outcome of Wednesday's vote remained in the hands of about 20 undecided congressmen.

"One question must be answered," Mr. Reagan said in a speech to the National Religious Broadcasters. "Sandinista promises of the past have been broken. Can we believe them now?"

Mr. Reagan argued that the Managua government has reneged on a string of pledges to democratize, and that unless aid to the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known, is continued, it will do the same thing again.

"The Sandinistas haven't made one concession on their own without a threat hanging over them," he said.

"It's just this simple — the way to democracy and peace in Nicaragua is to keep the pressure on the Sandinistas, taking irreversible steps to comply with the regional peace plan, and giving aid to the freedom fighters now," Mr. Reagan said in his speech at a Washington hotel.

The president's plea was part of a lobbying drive that will culminate Tuesday in a televised address from the White House.

But as Mr. Reagan spoke, the anti-contra lobbying intensified on Capitol Hill and Democratic leaders exuded confidence that they are headed for victory in the House vote.

Mr. Reagan is fighting for a package that includes \$3.6 million for ammunition and anti-aircraft missiles, which would be placed in

escrow and released after March 31 if he alone decides that the regional peace process has not succeeded.

The remaining \$32 million in "nonlethal" aid covers food, clothing, medical supplies, vehicles and spare parts for vehicles, as well as money to lease aircraft and buy communications gear for troops in the field.

Critics of the package contend it would hamper the Central American peace process at a critical juncture, while the administration argues the rebels will waver away if the four-month aid plan is not approved.

The House majority leader, Thomas Foley, Democrat of Washington, expressed his "firm belief" that the House will defeat the measure.

But he said lawmakers would have an opportunity soon to vote on an alternative aid package that will contain only strictly defined humanitarian aid such as food, clothing and medical supplies.

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Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, right, and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee at a South Dakota debate.

Dukakis Moving to Close Passion Gap

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — You could call it the greening of Michael S. Dukakis. In the final week of the Iowa campaign, the governor of Massachusetts is trying to close the passion gap, which is about all that is preventing him from becoming the favorite for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He has fought his way into contention in the caucuses Monday against his main rivals, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Although still as out of place in a discussion of farm policy as a bond salesman in a barnyard, the urbane Mr. Dukakis has assembled an organization as good as any in the race and made his name familiar through 78 days of campaigning.

His greatest problem in winning the caucuses and thereby solidifying his favorite's role in the New Hampshire primary Feb. 16 and in subsequent contests was capsulized Sunday in the lead sentence of a profile in the Des Moines Sunday Register: "Michael Dukakis appeals to the head, not the heart."

On the stump the last few days and in a barrage of television ads, Mr. Dukakis is doing his best to convince voters that he is not simply the "brainy, cool technician" the Register profile described but a man who shares their dreams — and their anger.

His principal vehicle is the issue of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels known as contras, a key question for the kind of Democrats who pick the delegates in Iowa. Mr. Dukakis consistently has condemned the "illegal, improper" effort by the Reagan administration to apply military pressure on Nicaragua.

self with the compassion and tradition of Hubert H. Humphrey and Mr. Gephardt by borrowing some of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's populist anger at the large corporations and "the establishment."

Ethel Klein, a political scientist and Gephardt's chief adviser, said Sunday that Mr. Dukakis is wise to show more emotion.

"People have to make a leap of faith to vote for someone for president," she said, "and there are a lot of voters still hesitating. They recognize Michael has leadership ability but they don't feel they have access to him because he has been so emotionally closed. He can't just say, 'I care,' but by talking about something he really does care about, he conveys that message subliminally and makes himself more accessible."

The same message reportedly was given to Mr. Dukakis by John C. Culver, a former Iowa senator who is an old Dukakis friend and Harvard Law School classmate. He endorsed Mr. Dukakis and campaigned with him across the state Saturday. Mr. Culver almost totally overshadowed the candidate at a joint appearance, but later toned down his rhetoric while encouraging Mr. Dukakis to put more passion into his speeches.

Mr. Dukakis's speaking efforts complement a pair of new ads by Ken Swope, a media consultant who joined the campaign in early January. One is on the contras, the other on homelessness, with Mr. Dukakis reacting to almost unbearably poignant scenes of street people near the White House.

When Mr. Dukakis returns to Iowa on Wednesday for his final push, plans are for him to focus the same kind of emotion on his basic theme of jobs and economic growth.

After marrying another foreign service officer, Mrs. Oakley resigned in 1958. After rejoining the service in 1974, she accepted two separate assignments.

She also is the only officer to have been allowed to work in the embassy where her spouse was ambassador, a situation that, she says, was not to everyone's liking.

"Other foreign officers used the charge of nepotism to refuse assignments to Zaire, saying they didn't want to be sandwiched between the ambassador and his wife," she said. "The State Department has since pulled back from letting ambassadors' spouses work in the same mission."

To cope with the increasing number of tandems in senior positions, the State Department has spouses decide for themselves whose career should have priority when applying for assignments.

"It's very hard to be equitable," Mrs. Oakley said. "The couple now has to decide which assignment has to be made first. State can't make that decision for them."

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"Other foreign officers used the charge of nepotism to refuse assignments to Zaire, saying they didn't want to be sandwiched between the ambassador and his wife," she said. "The State Department has since pulled back from letting ambassadors' spouses work in the same mission."

To cope with the increasing number of tandems in senior positions, the State Department has spouses decide for themselves whose career should have priority when applying for assignments.

"It's very hard to be equitable," Mrs. Oakley said. "The couple now has to decide which assignment has to be made first. State can't make that decision for them."

Over Rights

human rights campaigns in a United Nations

in Pakistan

bomb rigged with a timing device, killing five persons and

ical Cleanup

and Shell Oil Co. are to pay waste and other damages

Body Found

that of a missing woman, in southwest England, the

DATE

version of incoming flight strike by EgyptAir plane

Living Abroad

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

Managing U.S. Foreign Service Couples

based on merit. Officers not appointed are required to resign.

"A danger next is likely to have a flashier evaluation," said a tandem spouse in one of the big "plush" embassies. His first six preferences were hardship posts, but had he taken one, he said, his wife would have had to take a leave of absence without pay.

"The competition to get ahead has become so cutthroat that the assignment becomes very important," he said. Last year, 120 career officers who were not appointed to the Senior Foreign Service resigned.

The Bureau of Personnel says officers' claims that tandems are not assigned to hardship posts are exaggerated.

A survey last year found that except in Europe, where 24 percent of foreign service jobs are considered hardship posts and only 18 percent of tandems are assigned to them, couples are sent to such posts in "the same relative proportion" as other foreign service officers.

Some comparisons for Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East found only small statistical differences.

Finding joint assignments for tandems is likely to become increasingly difficult as the officers

Japanese to Build A High School On N.Y. Campus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A leading Japanese university plans to build the first private high school for Japanese students in the United States on the campus of Manhattanville College in Purchase, New York.

"Education has been a tremendous problem for the Japanese community, steadily growing in the U.S.," said Laura Kaufman, chairman of the Asian studies department at Manhattanville, explaining that graduates of regular American high schools cannot gain admission to Japanese colleges.

"This preparatory school is a sign of the times," she said. "The Japanese business community has settled here for the long haul."

Plans for the school — the only high school in the United States that would be affiliated with a Japanese university — were jointly approved Saturday by administrators from Keio University, Japan's oldest private college, and the Manhattanville board of trustees.

Representatives from both schools must apply for zoning permission from the local planning board. If approved, the school could be in operation by the fall of 1990.

The co-educational school, to be financed by Keio University, would have a faculty of Americans and Japanese. About 400 students are planned in the first year and 750 within five years.

Inouye Asks Rescission of School Fund

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel K. Inouye said Monday that he had "made an error in judgment" and would ask Congress to rescind the \$8 million appropriation he had won for construction of schools for North African Jews living in France.

But, speaking on the Senate floor, Mr. Inouye also defended his actions on behalf of the project for which he had pressed so hard and said he was "disappointed, hurt and angered by the accusation that I had supported the earmarking because of a \$1,000 contribution to my re-election campaign."

He began his remarks by declaring: "I have made an error in judgment. I fear that I have embarrassed my colleagues. I intend to correct that error."

Mr. Inouye said he would "move as quickly as possible" in the Senate to have the appropriation rescinded.

The senator said he was not aware of the \$1,000 contribution and complained of criticism "that I sold my reputation and my honor for a thousand dollars."

"Never before have I been accused of taking thirty pieces of silver," he said.

Zev Wolfson, a New York real estate developer, gave Mr. Inouye a \$1,000 campaign contribution — the maximum for an individual — for his last Senate race in 1986.

Mr. Wolfson sits on the board of Ozar Hatorah, the group that was set to get the \$8 million to build the schools in Paris. The Reagan administration had opposed the money.

Spain-Argentina Economic Pact Set

Reuters

MADRID — Spain and Argentina signed the outline of a far-reaching agreement on Monday to help revive Argentina's economy and help in force its fragile democracy.

President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain said the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship, to be completed within three months, was an act of faith in Argentina.

The treaty calls for injection of about \$3 billion into the Argentine economy over the next five years, the outline said, in the form of Spanish credits, private Spanish investment, joint ventures and Argentine investment.

Mr. Gonzalez indicated that the treaty would be suspended if Argentina's democracy was overturned.

"The treaty is based on symmetry in institutions," he said, "and it could hardly be maintained with asymmetry."

U.S. Is Said to Use Spy Plane

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane infiltrated North Korean air space Monday for the sixth time this year, the North Korean Central News Agency said.

SHANDONG FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND TRADE FAIR 1988

A GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY YOU CAN AFFORD TO MISS

Shandong Foreign Economic and Trade Fair, to be held in Qingdao, China from February 27 to March 7, 1988, will have a great variety of traditional and newly-developed export commodities on exhibit for sale. This Trade Fair also presents a big opportunity to discuss technology export business.

Negotiation will be held on the import of technology and equipment as well as economic and technical co-operation covering the following fields:

Machinery, Electronics, Light Industry, Foodstuffs, Textiles, Chemical, Metallurgical, Building Materials, Packaging Industries, etc.

Friends from trade, financial, industrial and tourist circles all over the world are cordially welcome to attend this business event.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Another Embarrassment

The immediate interest of the latest tale of intrigue to unfold around the name of Edwin Meese 3d is what its impact may be on the standing and tenure of the much investigated attorney general. Press disclosures of the past few days have only begun exploring a matter that a special prosecutor has been probing for some months. Any impulse to rush to judgment of Mr. Meese has to be checked by considerations of fairness and by a recognition that the whole story remains to be told. But the political effect of these new disclosures and allegations about the government's chief law enforcement officer is bound to be severe. It is not too early to say what if any laws or proprieties Mr. Meese might have violated, it is not too early to express astonishment at two particular aspects of this affair. The first concerns the easy access to his presence and office that Mr. Meese seems to have been ready to extend to old friends. In this case, his former lawyer, E. Bob Wallace, evidently brought him to a matter of the utmost legal and international delicacy. It concerned a plan for an American firm, the Bechtel Group, to build a billion-dollar oil pipeline for Iraq (blocked by Iran) through Jordan, and for ensuring Israel's suffering for the project. Some part of the plan that went across Mr. Meese's Justice Department desk, it seems, concerned a payoff to Israel's Labor Party. No part of the plan is known to have been consummated, but what concerns the investigators now is whether Mr. Meese, whose lawyer describes his involvement as "very limited" and "passive only," handled the project in the right way. The other astonishing thing is confirmation of the pattern of out-of-channels foreign policy-making seen to such dismal effect in the Iran-contra affair. Smack in the middle of this episode of big money and high policy were assorted unofficial actors such as Mr. Wallace and Bruce Rappaport, a Swiss businessman who apparently was helping smooth Bechtel's way with the Israelis. Quite out of the action, from available reports, was the agency that should have been in the center of it — the State Department, where George Shultz, a former Bechtel official, had accused himself from any dealings with his old firm. This may help explain why, in 1985, two secret reports were moving through Washington. One, involving the arms sales, was meant to reach out to Iran; the other, involving the pipeline, was to assist Iraq. Not surprisingly, both failed, leaving behind an array of wreckage of which Mr. Meese's current embarrassment is but one part. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Take Off Tuned Up

Even though the experts and veteran travelers love to reassure the airborne nervous that flying is safer than driving, crossing busy streets or doing all sorts of routine daily things, it helps to have the government coming up with proposals and procedures to make things safer in the air. One recent announcement from the Federal Aviation Administration was hardly original or brilliant but perhaps needed saying from Washington: The agency has asked airlines to avoid assigning two inexperienced pilots to the same flight. In an advisory, the FAA recommends that in bad weather captains should make all takeoffs and landings when they are flying with co-pilots who have fewer than 100 hours of experience in the aircraft type they are flying. FAA chief T. Allan McArthur was quick to explain that "we're not suggesting an inexperienced pilot is not qualified," only that experience adds "familiarity, confidence and proficiency." Fair enough, although not likely to produce measurable improvements in cockpit control. More important is word from the FAA that it is tightening rules regarding aircraft maintenance. The agency is directing airlines to repair equipment more promptly — to reduce the number of deferred maintenance items through tighter deadlines. Because aircraft are built with redundant systems designed to get a plane home safely after something has gone wrong, rules have allowed an aircraft to continue operating with certain malfunctions until it passes through an airport where repairs can be made conveniently. This has led to abuses, Mr. McArthur says, "some gamesmanship with minimum equipment lists" that will not be allowed anymore. The Department of Transportation, meanwhile, is establishing a permanent "safety auditors" office to oversee safety issues involving all agencies it controls. Its first assignment is to examine more than 200 safety recommendations made by its bureaucratic parent, a safety review task force established in 1983. These include 66 recommendations to the FAA on airport security, as well as issues involving rail, highway and mass transit systems. All these minutiae of government suggestions, recommendations and new paper work may be little more than public relations with public reports and action against airlines that try to cut corners in the cockpit or on the maintenance lines. Passengers cannot make these determinations themselves, even though their lives depend upon them. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

AIDS: A Silly Measure

The Illinois Legislature and the state's governor, James Thompson, have set an inglorious example of what not to do about AIDS. Ignoring the advice of their own and other public health authorities, they enacted a law last year that compels everyone getting married in Illinois to be tested for the AIDS virus. The classic results of this stubborn folly would be ludicrous were it not for the nuisance and dismay inflicted on so many people. Since Jan. 1, when the law came into effect, the number of marriage applications in Cook County has plummeted 60 percent. The waiting time and the cost of the tests — up to \$300 — have prompted hundreds of Illinois couples to get married in other states or not to marry at all. "If we find just 100 people that could have possibly infected another 100 people, it will have been worth it," says state Senator Beverly Fawell, sponsor of the Illinois bill. So far not a single applicant has tested positive for the AIDS virus. That is no surprise. People getting married, who are unlikely to be homosexual or particularly prone to drug abuse, are among the least likely to be infected. In addition, screening a population at low risk for a disease, even with a highly accurate test, produces an unacceptable share of false positives. If Illinois should ever find 100 marriage applicants who test positive by both AIDS tests, perhaps a third of them would have been falsely diagnosed. Dr. Bernard Turnock, Governor Thompson's public health chief, said last year that the law would not be effective and would rob funds from measures that were. Dr. Renslow Sherer, chairman of the governor's advisory committee on AIDS, warned that it would cause needless anxiety and fear among those wrongly diagnosed. Of the fall in marriage applications, Dr. Sherer now observes that "one of the chief ways to limit AIDS is faithful monogamy, and here we have a system that discourages that very thing." Health officials seeking to control the epidemic have made their practical needs clear. They want voluntary testing of people at high risk. So why do politicians impose mandatory testing of those at low risk? Perhaps because they think it makes them look bold. Instead the Illinois experience makes Governor Thompson look rash. For him, the best remedy is to admit error and lead the charge for repeal. Other governors can learn from his example. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Street for Dreamers

Something there is about a Bond Street or a Rodeo Drive or a Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré that makes the head spin and the fingers itch and the ribs feel the scorch of a red-hot waltz. "Buy me," the glories in the shops proclaim, "and you'll get a leg up on life." Nowhere does that message sound louder than on Manhattan's East 57th Street; and nowhere does it cost more to send the message. Rents for a ground-level shop in the blocks between Fifth and Park now run as much as \$425 a square foot (\$4.75 a square meter). That makes 57th the most expensive street in the world. So what does East 57th Street have on view at the moment? Well, Victoria's Secret has, among other dainties, the kind of nightgowns that announce that the wearer does not depend on long-sleeved flannel for warmth in bed. Buccellati Silver has a soup tureen that, for the price of a down payment on a modest co-op (\$32,500), would do wonders for canned cream of mushroom soup. And Sherie Wagner has a bright red porcelain bathroom sink (accessorized with snowshoes, fake snow, fake birches and real red berries) in its window that could turn rising stocks into a spiritual experience. Across the street, Burberry, Jaeger and Laura Ashley show New Yorkers how to look as if they were born to Wellington boots and billiard-table laws. James Robinson sells the kind of flatware that is heavy in the hand, and Baccarat the kind of glasses that the average bibber can't afford to break. Somebody who enters Hermes can exit with the kind of bag Princess Grace made famous; at Prada, with a fine Italian foot; at Giorgio, with the scent of money. Who are these people? The man pondering ear clips with a bilingual (at least) saleswoman at Chanel was Japanese. Two Venezuelans — one of them muttering "formidable" — trying on suede boots at Maud Frizon were French. Among all the visitors, many are Americans who take their wardrobes seriously, like the woman in the sequined fur coat at Guy Laroche. If some are world-class shoppers, many more are world-class browsers. "I'm looking," they murmur on the most expensive street in the world. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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A Changing Soviet Union Will Mean a Changed World

By Edson W. Spencer

MINNEAPOLIS — What if Mikhail Gorbachev succeeds? Or perhaps it will be his successor's successor who succeeds. Regardless, Americans had better wake up to the fact that Mr. Gorbachev has unleashed new forces. His Soviet Union is greatly changed from the one the United States has learned to live with since the arms race began to accelerate two decades ago. The changes Mr. Gorbachev has set in motion will ultimately prevail in some manner. In spite of centuries of oppression in Russia, human nature will not permit even a small taste of freedom to perish. The recent U.S.-Soviet summit focused public attention on arms control and easing military tensions between the superpowers. But the West cannot afford to ignore the other items on Mr. Gorbachev's policy agenda: improving economic conditions in the Soviet Union and enhancing the way the country is seen by the rest of the world. It is important to be alert to these nonmilitary changes and what they mean not only for the Soviet Union but also for America. Perestroika and glasnost, the restructuring and decentralization of economic planning and a taste of entrepreneurship, will lead to increased availability of consumer goods, a modest rise in the standard of living and high hopes for continued improvement. The historic patience and patriotism of the Russian people, however, will enable the government to keep expectations under control. Glasnost, or openness and willingness to criticize the past, will lead to pressures on

public officials to improve their performance. Even so, the continued influence of the KGB and the military will see to it that openness does not lead to pluralist democratic tendencies or to a weakening of the party's control. Arms reduction deals will enable Moscow to shift resources from nuclear forces to the domestic economy, but with no weakening of the overwhelming threat of conventional Soviet military forces in Europe and Asia. Perestroika and glasnost will have their international ramifications as well. The Soviet Union is starting a campaign to become an important trading partner of the United States. A major public relations offensive is well under way to project a "good guy" image of Soviet leaders and their beefed-up embassy staffs around the world. It is not inconceivable that Moscow will propose an arms-free Central Europe and get a peace treaty with Japan, materially affecting U.S. relations with traditional allies. Suddenly the United States and the rest of the noncommunist world are faced with a very different adversary. The Soviet Union has in the past had a bankrupt domestic economy and has been incapable of supporting a meaningful international economic role. It has had a brutal totalitarian government, suppressing dissent at home. Military might was the only way the Soviet government could command respect, or fear, around the world. For the foreseeable future at least, the Soviet Union will remain a one-party totalitarian

state with an oppressive police and a mighty military establishment. Leaders will look on Western democratic ideas as threats to their security. But the Soviet Union is an international competitor of a different kind. It will project reasonableness and a willingness to trade. It will play down the importance of military might and the spread of communism. The Soviet Union will step up its efforts to appear a nonthreatening partner as it builds a network of friendly states in the Third World as well as in Europe and the Pacific. These efforts could erode the support that many of these countries traditionally have provided to the geopolitical objectives of the United States. In the longer run, perhaps in the 21st century, the breakdown of the Soviet bloc, and the decline and fall of imperial Russia and to the emergence of European-style democracy. The United States is not well prepared to deal with the changes coming out of Moscow. Bipartisan foreign policy has been almost absent since the Vietnam War. Washington is foundering in response to Soviet arms reduction initiatives. It finds it difficult to maintain worldwide economic leadership. U.S. budgets for foreign economic aid and overseas embassies have been cut. And yet for the first time since World War II, American leaders are competing for international political loyalty with a young, vigorous, open and confident leadership in the Kremlin. A new president will have a good opportu-

nity to put Washington's house in order so the United States can take advantage of changes initiated by the new leadership in the Kremlin. Here is what he must do: • Trust must be restored between the administration and Congress so that once the issues have been debated the United States government can go forward in union with a bipartisan foreign policy. • The first small step to limit the number of nuclear weapons has been taken and should be followed up by a treaty to reduce strategic weapons. Then, with each side maintaining enough strategic arms to deter a war of annihilation, both should explore whether sufficient trust can be built up over a decade or more to gradually reduce nuclear weapons still further. During that period U.S. military spending will have to be shifted to conventional weapons. • For the United States to strengthen its international leadership, it must do some restructuring of its own. This requires reducing the budget deficit, and the means to do so involve three politically unpopular steps: Increase taxes, for example with a debt reduction surtax, the income from which cannot be spent; limit entitlement programs, such as by reducing cost-of-living increases and costs by reducing cost-of-living increases and Medicare and Medicaid; and gradually reduce military spending under the assumption that the Soviet Union will provide an opportunity to do so in the next decade. The writer is chairman of Honeywell Inc. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

World Poverty: For Children, Especially, Progress Has Halted

By Jonathan Power

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — The debt figures, the dollar/peso hat dance in Mexico, the Argentine tango of inflation, the Brazilian carnival of entering and exiting finance ministers tell us so little. In the end, all this is a series of numbers and names that tires the eyes of even the best-informed. But nothing, however economically arcane, can hide the signs of the brutal adjustment to economic decline taking place in much of Latin America. The number of street children is steadily increasing. Often only 7 or 8 years old, they live rough, looking for odd jobs. Families, broken apart by the stress of trying to survive, shunt the children they no longer can support onto the streets of São Paulo, Santiago, Santo Domingo. Infant mortality is often on the increase, and nearly everywhere in Latin America and Africa — as in parts of Asia — the rate of reduction of infant mortality has slowed, as has progress in fighting infectious killer diseases and in improving schooling and basic nutritional needs. It is all too easy to forget the nearly

three remarkable decades between 1945, the end of World War II, and 1974, the year of the first major oil price rise. As much progress was made in that short span in reducing infant and young child mortality as had been made in the previous 2,000 years. In the 1970s this progress faltered. In the 1980s it ground to a halt. A series of devastating economic events — high oil prices, large-scale borrowing, stringent U.S. and British monetary policies, deceleration of economic growth in Western Europe and the United States and the impact of the

U.S. budget deficit on interest rates — combined with drought in Africa to throw Latin America and Africa into their worst recession since the 1930s. Asia, with the exception of the Philippines, has managed to insulate itself from the worst of it. This is partly because some Asian countries, such as India and China, are larger, more self-sufficient units. But it must be acknowledged that it is also partly because they are better managed. Indeed, management is what it's all about. A new study, "Adjustment With a Human Face" (Oxford Uni-

versity Press), written by a team of academic heavyweights on loan to UNICEF, argues that even today, when the prognosis for renewed rapid economic growth in Africa and Latin America remains grim, it should be possible with good management to reverse the tide of mistortune swamping the poor, especially their children. Three-quarters of the countries of Latin America and Africa have had declines in per capita income in the 1980s. Most had to accept stabilization programs prescribed by the IMF — which admits that few of the countries were encouraged to give priority to protecting the already weak and vulnerable from the economic ax. Even given the most optimistic assumptions on renewed growth, not until 1990 will Latin America be back where it was in 1980, and Africa will not reach that point until 1995. As these countries make the necessary large-scale adjustments, a way must be found to alleviate the condition of the poor. This would require a relatively infinitesimal measure of resources — in some cases, no more than is spent on subsidizing the national airline.



Wealth Without Precedent Is Spreading Over All the Earth

MODERN wealth comes from the spreading understanding that enables societies to change to become more productive. Wealth is the result of increased productivity — people's ability to produce more value with an hour of their work. The world now produces nearly \$15 trillion worth of goods and services each year. Economic news is dominated by the recent shake-up of financial markets, but when we take a broader time perspective, the big news is that wealth is sweeping over the world, regardless of Wall Street. For this longer perspective we must begin with a definition of "wealthy country" that does not change every generation. A wealthy country is one with enough resources to provide decent living conditions for the great majority of its people. It is startling to realize that there never was a single wealthy country before this century. Before 1900 no country was able to provide most of its citizens with a high school education and with conditions good enough so that they were able to live to see their grandchildren. Everywhere human life was dominated by the fight against nature. Today about one-fourth of the world's people

live in wealthy countries. And the wealth is spreading so fast that by the end of the next century more than three-quarters of all the world's people are likely to be living in wealthy countries. India and China combined hold about one-third of the population of the world, and more than half of the world's poorest people. Therefore, we can say that the world as a whole will have become wealthy when China and India have become wealthy. Of course, many smaller countries may continue to be poor for some time. But these countries, in Africa and elsewhere, will hold only a small fraction of the world's people. To become wealthy, China and India need to multiply their per-capita incomes by about five. If the experience of the last 40 years is a reasonable guide, it will take them between 60 and 120 years. An optimist would say it will take less than a century; a pessimist might say it will take two centuries. But either one century or two centuries is short compared to the tens of thousands of years during which there were no wealthy societies at all. There is virtually no way that shortages of raw materials can interfere with this passage to a human

world. Getting raw materials from the ground takes an amazingly small part of human effort. Americans now spend only \$170 per capita for the cost of obtaining all the raw materials they use (excluding food, which is a renewable resource, and energy, which can be renewable). For example, the total cost for taking out of the ground all the metals Americans use is only \$60 a year per capita. The greatest liberation movement in history is the passage of the world is making from poverty to wealth. In the space of a few centuries we are liberating ourselves from the domination of nature and things. We are creating a world in which people and ideas are the dominant influences on human life. This is a world in which countries can get rich by learning, not by taking — a very different world than most of us are used to thinking about. Because people have a great capacity for evil, and for hurting one another by mistake, we cannot know whether the wealthy human world we are creating will be a better world than the one we have now. But we should keep our passage to that world in mind as we assess the significance of fluctuating stock prices. — Max Singer in the Los Angeles Times.

Back to Vietnam: Bad Water, but Served With Fatherly Care

By Frederick Downs Jr.

WASHINGTON — Twenty years ago last month, in Tan Ky, Vietnam, I stepped on a land mine. It was a type we called a "Bouncing Betty," because when you stepped on it, it bounced into the air and exploded waist-high, so that it would do maximum damage. My left arm was blown off; grievous damage was also done to my right arm, both buttocks, both legs and both feet. Five of the men in my platoon were wounded along with me. Within a four-week period, after that, my platoon, Delta 1-6, was de-

stroyed as a fighting unit. All but seven men of my platoon were killed or wounded, and the platoon, which was my family and my responsibility, ceased to exist as a fighting unit. I had given my life to Vietnam. I was proud to have been an infantryman, and I was proud of my men. I went when South Vietnam fell. So I was carrying a lot of emotional baggage when I returned to Vietnam for the first time last August, as part of a team sent by President Reagan to explore greater cooperation on a range of humanitarian issues. The leader of our group was retired General John W. Vessey Jr., a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I was included because I am head of prosthetic services for the Veterans Administration. My job was to study the needs of disabled Vietnamese and see how we could help, particularly in the area of prosthetics. It was a trip that changed the way I think about Vietnam — and maybe about America, too.

bridge next to the one so frequently bombed during the war. It had taken 20 years, but we were finally inside the city limits of Hanoi! The city looked poor but reasonably neat. It could be called shabby. Streets, sidewalks and buildings are in need of repair. None of the buildings were taller than the trees. In the tropical heat and humidity, the entire city looked faded. But it takes money to keep paid looking good, and this is a desperately poor country. What I saw during the next few days turned my thinking about Vietnam upside down. We checked into the government guest house and were allowed to go where we wanted in the city. What happened to me, to put it in the simplest terms, was that I began to see the Vietnamese as a people. My impressions of Hanoi were of an impoverished city, one drained of all resources by 50 years of war — a city too poor even to generate much trash. The North Vietnamese had finally won their war, but at the expense of consuming practically everything they had. A true Pyrrhic victory! Their problems were compounded by an economic policy which for the last 15 years had been, by their own admission, a dismal failure. The signs of poverty were everywhere. Women stood in line to buy a single smear of lipstick; street vendors used hypodermic needles to refill balloon pens; fixing flat tires was a constant activity on the streets. There was very little soap in the country (which perhaps accounts for the gray drabness of the clothing). Cigarettes were sold one at a time. Practically no one had a watch, so they all seemed to depend on the big clock on the main post office for telling time. What a sound it made. Not a bell but a gong. We often walked in the park observing the people and in turn being observed by them. The kids were fascinated by my hook. They gathered around us, their faces full of curiosity and wonderment. They followed along until their parents called. I was fascinated by the number of

Because the Vietnamese are so poor, they lack the medicine to combat disease and infection. In one operating room we observed a 7-year-old girl with polio being prepared for surgery. There was no disinfectant on her skin or in the operating room and there were no antibiotics. The infection rate in the operating rooms was more than 50 percent, we were told. To put this in perspective, the international standard which countries try to achieve is 3 percent. And I thought: This Vietnamese girl's mother and father don't love their child any less than I love my own two daughters.

As I rode from the airport into Hanoi, the hard edge of hatred seemed to soften. So little had changed in this land in 20 years.

stayed as a fighting unit. All but seven men of my platoon were killed or wounded, and the platoon, which was my family and my responsibility, ceased to exist as a fighting unit. I had given my life to Vietnam. I was proud to have been an infantryman, and I was proud of my men. I went when South Vietnam fell. So I was carrying a lot of emotional baggage when I returned to Vietnam for the first time last August, as part of a team sent by President Reagan to explore greater cooperation on a range of humanitarian issues. The leader of our group was retired General John W. Vessey Jr., a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I was included because I am head of prosthetic services for the Veterans Administration. My job was to study the needs of disabled Vietnamese and see how we could help, particularly in the area of prosthetics. It was a trip that changed the way I think about Vietnam — and maybe about America, too. We let down through a clear sunny sky. Hanoi was off to the left. As we descended, we could see "Uncle Sam's Duck Ponds." GI slang for bomb craters, scattered across the landscape. I was surprised at the large number, and by the fact that they had not been filled in so many

fathers who had their children on outings or spins around the lake. I did not expect to see this from hard-core Vietnamese. Maybe I hadn't imagined that these men I had hated for so long could love their children. That is what war does to us: It prevents us from seeing our enemies as human beings. But there was a great deal of love and pride evident in the faces of these Vietnamese fathers. I walked over to the lake to see what the water looked like. I had watched a father squat by the edge and cool himself and his child with water he scooped up in his hands, and I was curious whether the water was clean. It was filthy: cloudy with the look of sewage and run-off from the gutters. I learned later that malaria and other infectious diseases are rampant throughout Vietnam. And I thought: The Vietnamese, my old enemies, who suffer the afflictions that plague so much of the world — polio, typhoid, diarrhea, the whole host of microorganisms that inflict mankind.

Doctors are doing good business with

The writer, author of two books on his experiences in Vietnam ("The Killing Zone" and "Aftermath"), directs the Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service at the Veterans Administration. He was awarded the Silver Star, four Purple Hearts, the Bronze Star for Valor and the Vietnamese Gold Cross of Gallantry. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Pope Meets Irish

ROME — Today [Feb. 1] Pope Leo XIII received 500 Irish pilgrims, among whom were three Archbishops and ten Bishops. His Holiness informed them that they would find guidance as to their future conduct in his letters to Cardinal McCabe. His Holiness added that the interests of religion as well as those of Ireland demanded a respect for law and order. He urged his hearers to copy the example of the German Catholics and peacefully submit to the laws of the country in which they lived.

1913: Color for London

LONDON — Next to the football matches, the chief sport in town yesterday [Feb. 1] was dodging mud splashed up by the wheels of auto-vehicular traffic. Rain? Yes! There was enough and to spare. February made a good start toward breaking January's record for wet weather. Doctors are doing good business with

"flu" patients, but the latter will now be able to have their sick chambers bedecked with natural gourd violins, minnows, narcissus and daffodil, 13 tons of which arrived in London from France and the Channel Islands.

1938: No to Bombings

PARIS — Strongly denouncing the bombardment of open cities from the air in Spain and the massacre of civilians, including women and children, Premier Camille Chautemps, in a statement [on Feb. 1], pledged the French government's active support for the cessation of this inhuman practice. It is believed that the French government has already offered its good offices to the Barcelona and Salamanca governments for the conclusion of an agreement about air operations against open cities. Mr. Chautemps said: "The French government considers it an imperative duty to leave nothing undone to bring about an accord for the immediate cessation of such atrocities."

Washing To Keep

Washing To Keep... (Faded text, likely part of an advertisement or another article)

Necessary Control... (Faded text)

The East Would... (Faded text)

Falklands but Not Hong... (Faded text)

ALFRED MARTINEZ... (Faded text, likely an advertisement)

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a date or signature.

OPINION

Washington Has No Right To Keep Up Contra Aid

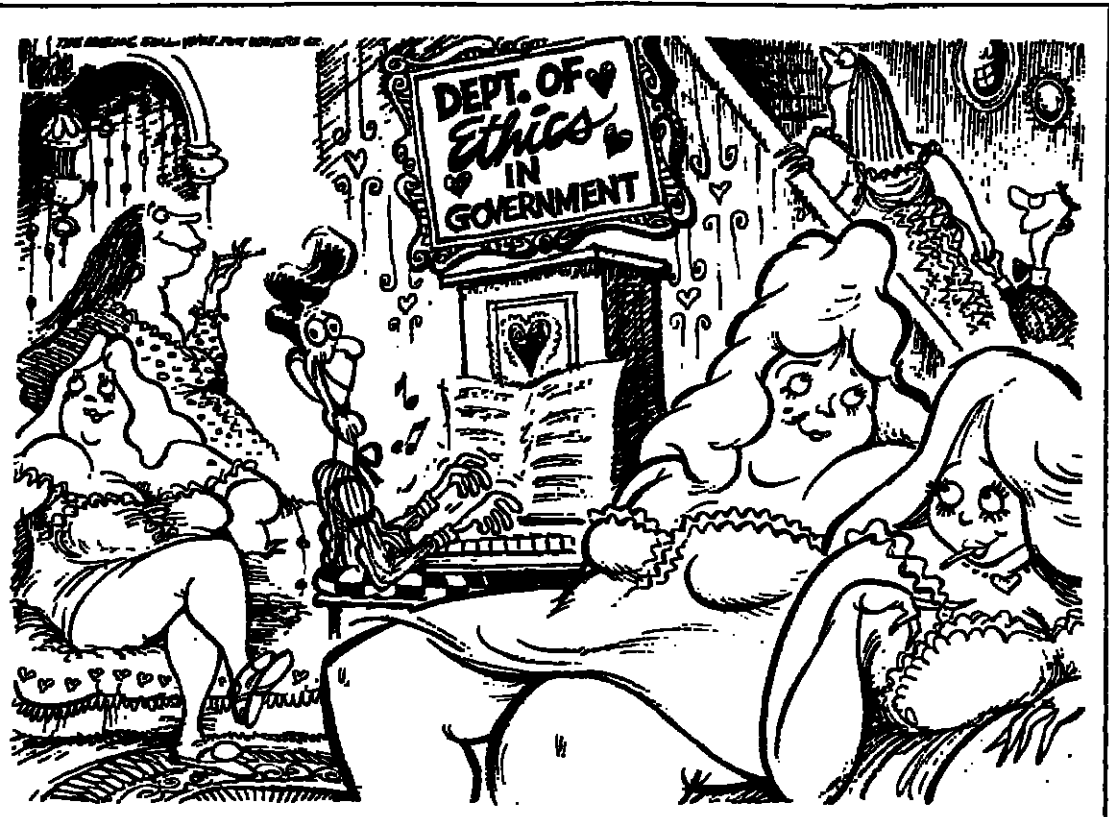
By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The outcome of the war in Nicaragua may not be determined by the congressional vote this week on further aid to the Contras organized and trained by the CIA. But that vote will say much about the United States' right to view itself as a peaceful nation dedicated to self-determination and the rule of law.

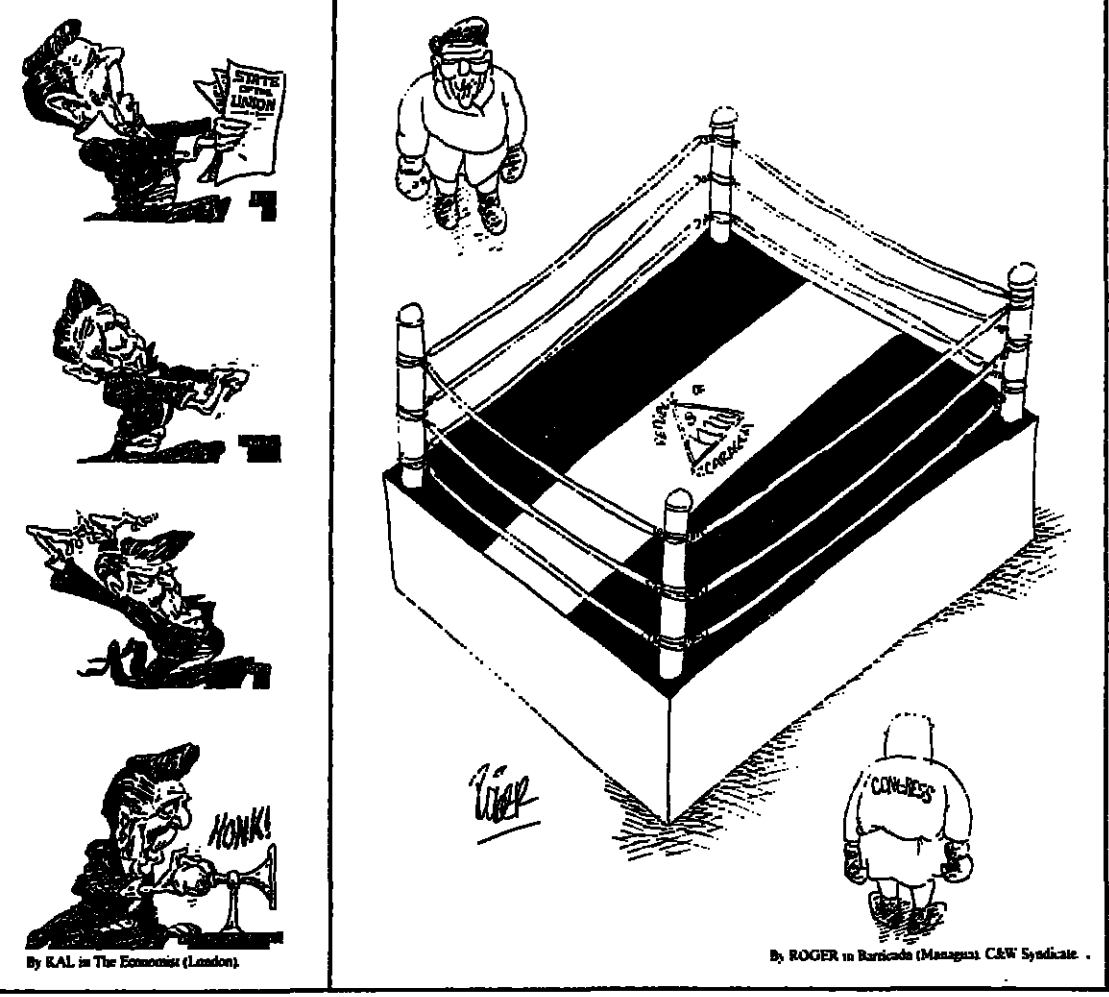
President Ronald Reagan may call the Contras "freedom fighters," cheapening the meaning of language and the deeds of brave men and women elsewhere who honorably earned the name. In fact, these forces do not represent a spontaneous internal uprising of enough Nicaraguans to sustain, over the years, a guerrilla insurgency; and the point was conceded last week by their representatives at a cease-fire talks in Costa Rica.

Necessary Contras
If Congress flip-flops once again and votes against additional aid to the Nicaraguan resistance, the hopes for a national dialogue that could eventually lead to democracy and protect human rights in Nicaragua will be shattered.

What government negotiates away its power when it has not been defeated by superior force? The peace plan requires only a cease-fire and steps to reintegrate armed rebels into civilian life and political activity. The Sandinists, however, reluctantly offered proposals to those ends.



'Me? Oh, I'm just the piano player here.'



By ROGER in Barcelona (Management C&W Syndicate)

And Why, the Woman Asks, Is She So Tired All the Time?

By J. Merrill-Foster

RUMNEY, New Hampshire — Her walk is slow, hesitant, leaning slightly forward from the waist. Her hands, swollen and misshapen with arthritis, have traceries of blue veins across the back. They are never still.

MEANWHILE
pile of appeals. She is on every mailing list there is, and is constantly impromptu to "Save the whales" and "Stop the Japanese slaughter of dolphins."

Small Kindnesses

ELVA was in her 80s. I was a transplant from the city to the Ohio hills near West Virginia. Elva, my nearest neighbor, a half-mile away, had spent her life in this hollow, and she was determined to die here.

you suggest this or that solution, she is annoyed. She wasn't asking for a solution, merely reporting disaster. She sits down to read and falls asleep. Society prepares us for our first day at school, for adolescence, for college, for matrimony, for parenthood, for middle age, for retirement. But it prepares us not at all for old age. Busy and active until her 78th year, the woman, now 85, is frightened by her own loss of power.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The East Would Have Gifts for the West in Return

In response to the New York Times editorial "Help Gorbachev" (Jan. 11): The question should have been: What can we offer Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, and what can they offer us?

tries should closely monitor Soviet activities. If evidence shows that true changes continue in human, economic and political rights at home and in foreign policy abroad, then the West should conclude an economic package that would enable Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to join the Western economic community.

inefficiently made, and overpriced at source. (How often does a European consumer deliberately buy an American product?) Problems begin when inefficient producers are protected and inefficient exporters are subsidized.

GERARD MENUHIN, London.

Cigarette Advertising Matters

One does not expect an unbiased view of tobacco advertising bans from a tobacco company spokesman, and Philip Morris's Michael D. Horst has not surprised us (Letters, Jan. 26).

H. HOWARD COOPER, Fontaine, Isere, France.

Falklands but Not Hong Kong

It amused me to see the letter from L. Allwood (Jan. 22) defending Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's rationale for war to reclaim the Falkland Islands: "Mrs. Thatcher has made it clear that the Falklanders are the only ones who have any say on their status, and they have voted to remain under the British flag."

course, an old trouper, and has given us many recent occasions to applaud his skills.

E. FURNESS, Paris.

A Refreshing View of Haiti

Regarding "What Haitians Want Is to Do It Themselves" (Jan. 20) by Jonathan Pomeroy: I have been reading the International Herald Tribune, among other newspapers, for 30 years, and this is the first time I have read something positive on Haiti. It is only fitting that I write and thank you for helping Haitians to lift their heads in pride.

S. HOPMANN, Urdorf, Switzerland.

Muddled Thinking on Trade

Regarding the opinion column "Trade Is a Battle That Must Be Fought" (Jan. 27) by Representative Richard A. Gephardt: By his muddled thinking, Mr. Gephardt has done us the favor of removing himself from consideration as a potential presidential candidate. He praises the U.S.-Canadian trade agreement as "evidence that bilateral negotiation to remove protectionist barriers can and must be the cornerstone of an effective trade policy."

If cigarette advertising has no effect on smoking, why is Mr. Horst so upset about it being banned? Art for art's sake?

TEUVO LEHTI, Gen. France.

Paris-Dakar: A Lethal Circus

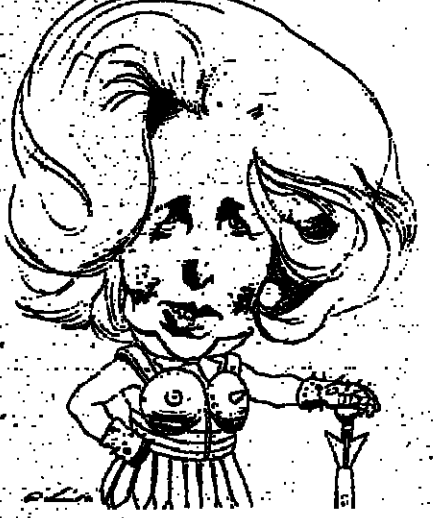
Two more tragic deaths in the 10th Paris-Dakar rally — this time a mother and child run over by a vehicle carrying photographers (IHT, Jan. 23). A few days earlier, a 10-year-old girl and two rally participants fell victim to this irresponsible circus. How many more lives must be lost and families shattered before the organizers decide to put a stop to this madness?

MONICA SCHAFER, Merzhausen, West Germany.

Must Reading Be a Luxury?

I am a voracious reader of books, for pleasure and knowledge. I have to spend a lot on books, although I can't afford them. How will I buy books when I retire on a small pension? The decline of reading and the high cost of books should be of concern to UNESCO.

A. MAWAZ, Kuala Lumpur.



Hong Kong have no say on their status. The Chinese-British declaration on the future of Hong Kong, signed in 1984, was negotiated between Beijing and London with barely any consideration of the wishes of Hong Kong's educated and well-informed 5.5 million people.

ALVARO MARTINEZ-FONTS, Hong Kong.

An Old Trouper Still Serving

The opinion column "When the Term's Up, It's Better to Go Gracefully" (Jan. 26) is wrong to call President Reagan an "old trouper," as a look at his military record would show. He is, of



There's still no place like it. Call home.

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The right choice.

World

house in order to take advantage of the leadership in the Korean...

is Halted

cuts in government have been shrouded in immunization program of Sao Paulo was sharply cut...

ly Care

the Vietnamese are a lack the medicine to treat and infection. In one of...

RS AGO

nts, but the latter will use their sick children with natural grown virus...

No to Bombings

Strongly denouncing the act of open cities from the and the massacre of...

Koivisto Is Short of Victory in Finland

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

HELSINKI — President Mauno Koivisto outpolled his opponents on Monday in the Finnish presidential election but fell just short of an outright victory by failing to gain 50 percent of the vote.

With 92 percent of the ballots counted, Mr. Koivisto, a Social Democrat, had received 48.1 percent.

His failure to win an overall majority meant that the election would be decided on Feb. 15 by a 301-member electoral college whose members also were being chosen in the two-day election.

"I'm a little disappointed," Mr. Koivisto said. "I was hoping to go straight through."

The results of the voting for the electoral college were still unknown, but analysts said it was difficult to see Mr. Koivisto losing the election there.

Second in the voting, with 19.8 percent, was Pavo Vayrynen, leader of the Center Party and a former foreign minister.

Prime Minister Harri Holkeri, a Conservative, had 18.3 percent and Jouko Kujala, a Communist, lagging with 10.4 percent and 1.4 percent.

Mr. Koivisto, 64, was elected in 1982 and has led Finland into an era of unprecedented economic prosperity and stable foreign relations.

A pre-election opinion poll showed Mr. Koivisto with 52 percent of the vote, relegating the four other candidates to a fight for second place.

The main question in the lackluster campaign was whether he would become the first Finnish president to win by direct election instead of being voted in by the electoral college.

ISRAEL: New Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1) tween King Hussein of Jordan and Philip C. Habib, the retired U.S. diplomat and special envoy.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was in Washington last week, urging a peace effort. He is to meet with Hussein and other Arab leaders in the coming few days.

The wave of unrest that gave rise to the U.S. initiative continued and, if anything, stepped up.

"Less than two months of rock-throwing accomplished more than the Arab world, with all its military might, was able to do in 20 years, and everybody knows this," said Maher Abu Khater, editor of the English-language weekly edition of Al Fajr, the Arab daily.

"The mood in the streets," he said, "is that if two months of protests gets America to press Sharmat for Palestinian self-rule, then four months will bring a UN force and a year will see Israel pulling out in disgust as it did from Lebanon."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on Israeli radio that the situation was continuing to worsen around Nablus. The city of some 100,000 residents was under total curfew, a ghost town of empty streets with goats grazing on the traffic islands.

The Palestinian Press Service said a score of Palestinians were wounded by gunfire on Monday. The use of live ammunition has apparently increased markedly in the last few days, after a period in which the army relied on a policy of widespread beatings.

There were also protests in Bethlehem on Monday morning, where the university opened for the first time since a closure order by the Israeli military authorities before Christmas. The returning students promptly raised Palestinian flags, burned tires and stoned cars.

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Colombian Resolve Weakens as Battle Against Drug Barons Intensifies

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Shaken by the murder of the attorney general last week, many influential Colombians have begun arguing that their country is paying too high a price for combating powerful drug traffickers.

President Virgilio Barco Vargas has ordered intensification of anti-drug efforts, but government officials say there is waning public support for a battle in which Colombians see themselves as providing most of the victims.

In some political circles, there is even growing sympathy for the idea of negotiating a truce with the so-called Medellin cartel of drug barons under which their crimes would be pardoned in exchange for dismantling their drug networks.

But while the government has rejected this idea as unacceptable to the international community, it has also signaled that, alone, Colombia can no longer confront the wealth and violence of the drug gangs.

The new drug crisis has coincided with an upsurge of leftist guerrilla activities that have included a series of bombings of an oil pipeline that crosses Colombia as well as many clashes with army units. In the past week 50 people were reported killed in these incidents.

Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos, who was killed apparently in a kidnapping attempt on the outskirts of Medellin, was the latest of several dozen officials, judges, police officers and journalists killed since 1984 for challenging the drug world.

Further, while many Colombians believe the country's troubles stem from its fight against drug traffic, its democracy also is being subverted by the cartel's corruption and intimidation of Congress, the judicial system, security forces and the press.

One government official conceded that "our political system has been terribly weakened" by the cocaine boom because "from the elites down to the grass roots, the mafia is tolerated out of fear or self-interest."

Yet, given the country's mood of demoralization, recent U.S. criticism of Colombia's anti-drug performance also has stirred a wave of anger and resentment among officials who believe the United States could do more to curb demand for cocaine inside its own borders.

Colombia accounts for about 80 percent of the world's supply of cocaine, most of which is processed from coca paste and base smuggled in from Peru and Bolivia.

Although cocaine consumption is growing rapidly in Western Europe, the United States is overwhelmingly the largest market for the drug.

"We're being left to fight this war alone," said Francisco Bernal, head of the attorney general's

Narcotics Bureau. "We're supplying the dead, the country is being destabilized and what help are we getting?"

Mr. Bernal said the United States could assist by providing more resources and equipment for Colombian enforcement efforts as well as by disrupting cocaine distribution networks.

Many Colombians also say the United States indirectly shares responsibility for drug-related violence because the motive for many killings has been the Medellin cartel's fear of being extradited to face trial in the United States.

"As long as extradition continues to be seen as the solution to narcotics trafficking," Enrique Santos Calderon, a prominent newspaper columnist, wrote last week, "we cannot expect greater understanding from the United States in a war that is ruining us materially and morally."

But U.S. officials say that extradition has become the main anti-drug weapon because, in the past, major drug traffickers have been able to escape long prison terms by threatening or bribing local judges.

The Reagan administration was particularly incensed Dec. 30 when a judge freed Jorge Luis Ochoa, a member of the Medellin cartel, after he had spent 39 days in jail on minor driving and contraband charges.

The latest offensive by the Medellin cartel began when the Barco administration issued fresh arrest warrants for the cartel in response to new

extradition requests made by the United States after Mr. Ochoa's release.

Although more than 100 Colombians are wanted in the United States, the Reagan administration has asked for only five: Mr. Ochoa and his two brothers, Juan David and Fabio, who comprise the so-called Ochoa clan; Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, whose power has grown rapidly over the past two years; and Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the undisputed head of the Medellin cartel.

Yet while the drug barons have reacted with alarm to the new U.S. demands for their extradition, few politicians and government officials believe they will be extradited in the unlikely event that they are arrested.

In June, acting under the shadow of death threats, the Supreme Court ruled that a 1979 extradition treaty between the United States and Colombia could no longer be applied because its implementing legislation was unconstitutional. By then, 13 Colombians and three non-Colombians had been extradited to the United States.

Aware that Congress would not confront the Medellin cartel by approving new legislation, the government began analyzing the possibility of applying either an 1888 extradition treaty or an inter-American accord of 1933 known as the Montevideo Convention.

But while the government favored using the 1933 accord and the Supreme Court suggested the 1888 treaty, it also has become apparent this

month that there is little political or public support for a resumption of extraditions.

Officials recognize that, in part, this reflects the extent to which drug money has penetrated the establishment, including the governing Liberal Party and the opposition Social Conservative Party.

But the officials stressed that, while the Medellin cartel has successfully stirred opposition to the extradition treaty on nationalist grounds, the United States also has contributed through the reprisals it ordered after Mr. Ochoa's release from jail.

The measures, which involve long customs checks of people and products arriving from Colombia, brought a diplomatic protest from the government.

In Medellin, Cali and other towns and cities that are centers of drug trafficking, opposition to extradition runs still deeper because the cocaine barons often build homes, soccer stadiums and roads and provide welfare to the needy.

"These guys are looked on as Robin Hoods," one official said.

But while the Medellin cartel's immediate objective appears to be an end to all extraditions, it is also trying to work out a modus vivendi with the government that will enable it to live in security.

"It wants a place in the sun," one official said. "It wants recognition that its money is no dirtier than many fortunes here."

The South Rises Again

Vietnam's Leader Appears to Build A Political Base in Ho Chi Minh City

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — The leader of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who came to power a year ago after what diplomats in Hanoi say was a struggle to the finish with party hard-liners, appears to be building his political base here, rather than in the north.

Foreign diplomats in Vietnam and elsewhere in the region say it is too early to speculate about whether this will lead to a general shift of authority to Ho Chi Minh City, the country's largest, most dynamic and most developed area.

But it seems evident that the 72-year-old party leader, Nguyen Van Linh, who has worked for most of his life in the south and whose family still lives here, is counting on the region to lead an economic revival. He has said as much publicly.

Mr. Linh, a northerner by birth, is also an experienced conciliator between northern and southern party members, according to former Viet Cong officials who knew him when he was directing Hanoi's war in the south in the 1960s and 1970s. He also concentrated on studying and influencing American politics.

As a member and then leader of the party's Central Office of South Vietnam, he specialized in propaganda, according to Truong Nhu Tang, a founder of the southern Communist National Liberation Front, who fled Vietnam in 1978.

In 1972, Mr. Linh instructed his forces, some of whom had infiltrated U.S. organizations in Saigon, to concentrate on raising the credibility of President Richard M. Nixon, as we did for Johnson in 1968," President Lyndon B. Johnson, under attack by the anti-war movement, chose not to seek reelection that year.

In the still-secretive world of Vietnamese Communism today, it is difficult to be certain of any trend, foreigners in Vietnam al-

ways caution. Political and financial analysts measuring the country's new policies point to several recent developments that seem to demonstrate Mr. Linh's reliance on the south.

Residents of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly the South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, say that over the last year Mr. Linh has formed useful alliances with newspaper editors and local officials who are behind his program of cautiously opening the economic and political systems, trimming government bureaucracy and reducing widespread official corruption.

Several of these people say they were among those southern Communists who opposed the harsh treatment meted out to the region in the early years after the 1975 collapse of the Saigon government.

It was in the south, at an international conference of Asia-Pacific journalists last week, that Mr. Linh announced to the astonishment of some local editors that he was planning to restructure the central government to improve efficiency and cut costs.

Mr. Linh also is reported to have managed to remove from the party apparatus in Ho Chi Minh City most if not all the people who were thought to be allied with Mai Chi Tho, Mr. Tho is minister of the Interior, a former mayor of Ho Chi Minh City and the brother of Le Duc Tho, whom diplomats and many Vietnamese regard as the figure most opposed to Mr. Linh's pragmatic leadership.

Le Duc Tho and Truong Chinh, who was the party's general secretary briefly after the death of Le Duan in August 1986, tried to block Mr. Linh's election as party chief until the eve of the Sixth Party Congress in December 1986, Vietnamese acknowledge. In a compromise, Le Duc Tho and Mr. Chinh became senior advisers to the party, along with a former prime minister, Pham Van Dong, who has withdrawn from public life.



East German peace activists gather at a church opposite the Berlin court where three of their colleagues were being tried.

East Germany Imprisons More Rights Activists

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

BERLIN — East Germany imprisoned three more dissidents on Monday in a crackdown on unofficial peace and human rights groups.

The sentences brought to at least 11 the number of activists imprisoned since the police rounded up dozens of dissidents as they tried to latch on to an official parade two weeks ago.

Andreas Kalk, Bert Schlegel and Till Bötcher, at 17 the youngest of the three, were arrested on their way to the parade to commemorate Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, German revolutionaries who were murdered by fascists in 1919.

Bonn has criticized East Germany for the crackdown on dissidents and called for their release. The West German minister for in-

ter-German relations, Dorothee Wilms, said in a weekend newspaper interview that Bonn regarded recent events as "wholly incompatible with human rights agreements and treaties which East Germany itself has signed."

East Germany has yet to answer this charge but has countered criticism in general with a series of press reports about problems in West German society, including unemployment, drug abuse and homelessness.

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India Sends Troops to Quell Violence in Tripura

By Sanjoy Hazarika

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has sent thousands of paramilitary troops to the remote northeastern state of Tripura to combat separatist guerrillas who have killed more than 80 people in the past three days, a government spokesman said Monday.

The government move took place on the eve of a statewide election there and followed an upsurge of violence by the guerrillas, who are tribesmen fighting for an independent state. The violence has been directed against Bengali Hindus living in remote villages.

The ballooning Tuesday is being watched as a test for the governing

communists in the tiny state. The leftists are being challenged by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. The communists have held power in Tripura for 10 years.

The increasing violence again has focused official concern on the unrest in the northeast, where tribesmen worried of being swamped by larger linguistic groups have launched as many as three separate insurgencies in the past 30 years.

To curb the dozens of killings that are being reported almost every day from Tripura, which borders Bangladesh, Mr. Gandhi ordered the Indian Army to take control of the fight against the in-

surgers, who are members of an organization called the Tripura National Volunteers. The group has been banned by the Gandhi government.

But the move appeared to have had little effect in curbing the militant tribesmen who killed more than 70 people in the next few days, and opposition critics blamed the deaths on a failure of the intelligence network.

"They are very difficult to stop," said a Home Ministry official. "They strike at dead of night, they disappear quickly and they pick up isolated hamlets which are difficult to reach."

The situation has been complicated by the presence of some

50,000 refugees from the Chakma tribe from Bangladesh who have been in Tripura for more than a year. Fleeing what they call atrocities by Bangladesh soldiers.

Indian officials say that conditions are "still not right for their safe return."

The Home Ministry spokesman said that more than 9,000 security personnel have been transported in the last three days to Tripura to assist thousands of soldiers who were already there.

Tripura has a record of sectarian disturbances and massacres. In 1980, as many as 1,000 people are believed to have died.

The separatists say that they want to oust the Bengali Hindus from their homeland because a Bengali influx has destroyed their culture and reduced them to a minority.

PROTESTS: JAPAN: Barrier for Koreans

East Bloc Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

European activists more common goals to pursue while reducing the risks of repression.

"All of us want to bring the dynamic of reform to Eastern Europe as well as make a contribution to the pro-reform side in the struggle within the Soviet Union," said Miklos Haraszti, a leading Hungarian activist, in an interview last year. "For the first time there is the chance of a nationwide movement for reform rather than a process in just one country like Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in 1980."

While dissident groups in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland have maintained loose contacts for a number of years, the communication gained new momentum in late 1986. In October that year, a statement on the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising was drawn up and signed by more than 125 people from five Warsaw Pact countries.

Since then, the East Europeans have collaborated on several other joint statements and independent peace activists gathered last year for two independent conferences in Warsaw and Budapest.

The demonstrations Monday were prompted by an appeal last month by Charter 77, a Czechoslovak human rights group, which acted after reports of rioting by workers in the Romanian city of Brasov in November. The rebellion was the most serious show of protest by Romanians against the government of President Nicolae Ceausescu, which in recent years has imposed austerity on the country while maintaining the East bloc's most repressive society apparatus.

Only in Poland did government security forces attempt to halt the demonstrations. Militia and secret police cordoned the area around the Romanian Embassy and seized demonstrators when they sought to lift banners.

Among those detained were the chief of Solidarity in Warsaw, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and the head of the illegal Polish Socialist Party, Jan Jozef Lipski.

(Continued from Page 1)

of a Korean pastor, hoped to become a kindergarten teacher. She graduated near the top of her class and waited for her about openings.

Then one day her teacher called her in and advised her to seek work in Korean-run schools. If Japanese kindergartens hired a Korean teacher, she explained, parents might keep their children away.

That was more than 25 years ago, but little has changed. Her own daughter had the same experience. "My children did well in school," she said. "I didn't want them to be ashamed of being Korean, and we gave them Korean names. But they always had to be careful not to speak Korean, or have a different kind of lunch in their lunchbox, anything that might be a reason to tease them."

Ikuo provides a kind of refuge. It is one of the very few ethnic neighborhoods in Japan. Of the 160,000 Koreans who live there, 38,925 are Koreans.

Koreans living in Ikuo can send their children to any one of several Korean-run schools, where they can learn Korean language and history. They can attend Korean-run hospitals or shop at markets offering Korean clothing, herb medicines and food. The politics that divide North and South Korea split the ward as well — nearly every institution, including hospitals, is affiliated with either the North or the South. Even homes are divided — those loyal to the South paste a tiny South Korean flag to the door.

Korean businessmen can turn for help to several credit unions such as the Osaka Kogin, with \$3.8 billion in deposits, founded because banks would not lend to Koreans. Koreans denied jobs in Japanese companies can turn to Korean-owned businesses. These include construction concerns, real estate agencies, pinball parlors and bars, but many are small cottage industries.

These small factories — many no larger than a garage — line Ikuo's back streets. The smell of glue from sandal-making shops hangs in the air, sewing machines whirring busily and plastic-cutting machines clank away. Here Mrs. Choi and her hus-

band, Kim Chol Doo, tend their family business, turning out small plastic parts and toys for larger companies. Mrs. Choi kneels by a large machine, separating the plastic cutouts and stacking them in a box. She and her husband work from 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., six days a week. They take home about \$2,350 a month, slightly less than the average pay for a Japanese family. Over the years, Mrs. Choi has worked in the ubiquitous sandal-making shops, earning about \$315 a month from piecework done at home.

For the most part, the Koreans in Ikuo are making do — of the nearly 40,000 people in the ward, just 1,610 are on welfare. That is nearly three times the rate for Japanese, according to the ward office.

As much as economic discrimination, the problem of preserving their identity worries many Koreans in Ikuo, a growing community not only with Japanese society but with their own parents.

Like so many first-generation immigrants, Koreans who first arrived in Ikuo felt compelled to fit in. Their children grew up speaking Japanese and using Japanese names. Some are now trying to rediscover their heritage.

"My father always said, 'You are Korean,' but he has ever taught me Korean language or traditions, or told other people his real name," asked Kim Duk Hwan, the director of a local community center. Mr. Kim helped to organize a community festival featuring Korean dances and music. But no one in his generation is now 40 — his daughters or music, so they had to send to South Korea for video-tapes. Their parents, fearful of standing out, refused to teach them. Now, five years after the first festival, they have joined in.

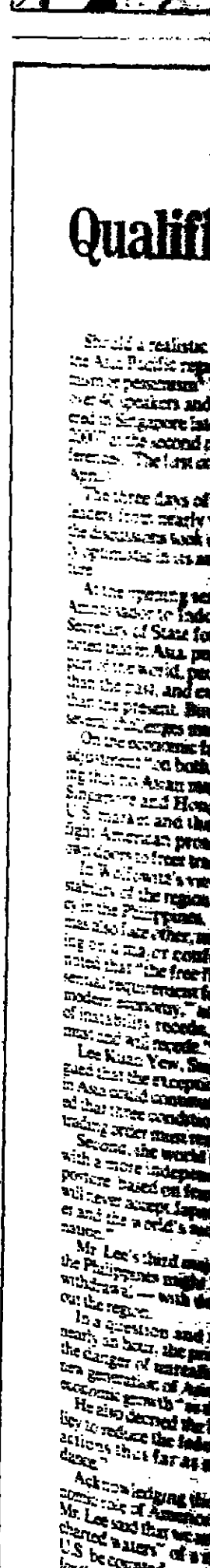
Turkish Troops Kill Iranian

ANKARA — Turkish border guards shot and killed an Iranian and wounded two others in a clash on the northeast border, Turkish radio said. The Turkish patrol killed the man, were Kurdish guerrillas and the Iranians fired back, it said.

High

PARIS — The French government has announced that it will increase the price of electricity by 10 percent starting next month. This move is part of a broader effort to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy. The government also announced that it will increase the price of gas by 5 percent. These measures are expected to have a significant impact on the cost of living for French citizens.

DOONESBURY



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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1988

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Oporto's Stock Exchange Aims to Overtake Lisbon's

By REBECCA IRVIN

OPORTO, Portugal — The northern industrial town of Oporto, which fancies itself as the Milan of Portugal, is striving to make its stock exchange the country's biggest. The Oporto Bolsa is growing faster and pushing ahead with innovations that could leave its bigger sister exchange in Lisbon behind.

Oporto's comparison to Milan, Italy's business capital, is not so far-fetched.

THIS WEEK, Oporto is beginning a second daily price quotation for the 20 top-traded shares. This is a first step toward continually updated prices. Currently, only one price is given each day for each share after brokers match up the day's buyers and sellers.

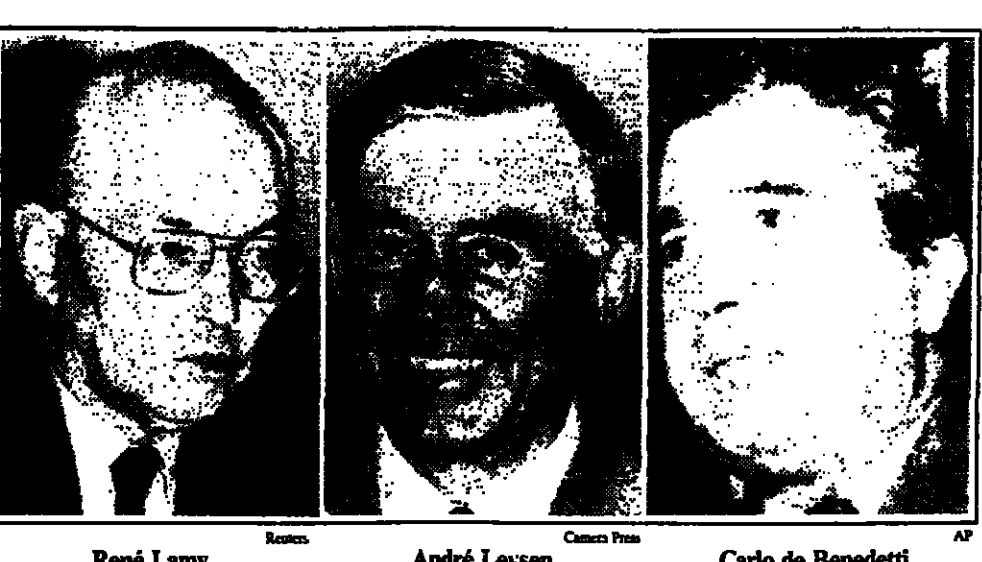
Base Rate Is Raised In U.K.

Bank of England Signaled Move

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Britain's leading banks raised their base lending rates half a point to 9 percent Monday, after a signal by the Bank of England that it wanted rates to rise to counter inflationary pressures.

Market expectations had been that base rates would remain constant at least until the publication of the government's budget on March 15. But shortly after midday Monday, the central bank made good on its hint and raised its dealing rate to 9 percent from 8.375 percent.



Société Générale's Uneasy Alliance Is Belgian Giant's White Knight Really a Trojan Horse?

By Steven Greenhouse

BRUSSELS — When Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian financier, began his attack from the south, Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest holding company, was forced to seek help from a neighbor to the north.

La Générale, as it is known, the pillar of Belgium's French-speaking establishment, seemed to find an unlikely ally in Gevaert NV, a holding company in the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium.

Seagram Offer Appears to End Martell Battle

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Seagram Co., the Canadian distiller, emerged Monday as the apparent victor in the bidding war for Martell & Compagnie by raising its offer to 3,475 francs (\$615) a share for the world's second largest producer of cognac.

Trading of Martell stock was halted before the Paris Bourse opened Monday but was scheduled to resume Wednesday. The stock closed Friday at 3,170 francs, indicating skepticism that a new offer would be forthcoming from Seagram.

Philips Says Deal With GEC Has Collapsed

By Reuters

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV, the Dutch-based electronics group, said Monday that currency fluctuations had torpedoed plans to merge its medical operation with that of Britain's General Electric Co.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

S&P Lowers Ratings of 5 U.S. Banks

By Reuters

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Co. said Monday that it had downgraded the debt ratings of five major U.S. banks whose exposure to Latin American debt it considered the most serious.

Key Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data.

Growth in U.S. Building Outlays Weakens

By Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. construction spending fell 0.4 percent in December, ending a year in which construction activity showed its weakest improvement since the recession year of 1982.

Emirates Aide Sees \$18 Oil

By Reuters

ABU DHABI — The United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana Said al Otaiba, predicted Monday that world oil prices would rebound to around \$18 a barrel within a week or two because of a dramatic drop in OPEC output.

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND (Fonds Commun de Placement) A dividend of U.S. \$1.00 has been declared payable on or after February 10, 1988...

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TRADE FUTURES \$18 round-trip commission. Now you can trade futures contracts with America's largest futures discount firm for only \$18 round-trip commission.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS AND BONOS NOMINATIVOS THE WESTON GROUP

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 80s High Low Close Chg.

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	80s High	80s Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	IBM	1.50	4.2	15	120	100	115	+15
100	80	AT&T	0.75	4.5	15	100	80	95	+5
80	60	GE	0.50	4.8	15	80	60	75	+5
60	40	Ford	0.25	4.0	15	60	40	55	+5
40	20	Walt Disney	0.10	3.5	15	40	20	35	+5
20	10	Amgen	0.05	3.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Boeing	0.02	2.5	15	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Merck	0.01	2.0	15	5	2	4	+2
2	1	Johnson & Johnson	0.05	2.5	15	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	McDonald's	0.02	2.0	15	1	0.5	0.8	+0.3
0.5	0.2	Wal-Mart	0.01	1.5	15	0.5	0.2	0.4	+0.2
0.2	0.1	Target	0.005	1.0	15	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	Wendy's	0.002	0.5	15	0.1	0.05	0.1	+0.05
0.05	0.02	Arby's	0.001	0.2	15	0.05	0.02	0.05	+0.03
0.02	0.01	Oldemark	0.0005	0.1	15	0.02	0.01	0.02	+0.01
0.01	0.005	Wendy's	0.0002	0.05	15	0.01	0.005	0.01	+0.005
0.005	0.002	Arby's	0.0001	0.02	15	0.005	0.002	0.005	+0.003
0.002	0.001	Oldemark	0.00005	0.01	15	0.002	0.001	0.002	+0.001

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	80s High	80s Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	IBM	1.50	4.2	15	120	100	115	+15
100	80	AT&T	0.75	4.5	15	100	80	95	+5
80	60	GE	0.50	4.8	15	80	60	75	+5
60	40	Ford	0.25	4.0	15	60	40	55	+5
40	20	Walt Disney	0.10	3.5	15	40	20	35	+5
20	10	Amgen	0.05	3.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Boeing	0.02	2.5	15	10	5	8	+3
5	2	Merck	0.01	2.0	15	5	2	4	+2
2	1	Johnson & Johnson	0.05	2.5	15	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	McDonald's	0.02	2.0	15	1	0.5	0.8	+0.3
0.5	0.2	Wal-Mart	0.01	1.5	15	0.5	0.2	0.4	+0.2
0.2	0.1	Target	0.005	1.0	15	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	Wendy's	0.002	0.5	15	0.1	0.05	0.1	+0.05
0.05	0.02	Arby's	0.001	0.2	15	0.05	0.02	0.05	+0.03
0.02	0.01	Oldemark	0.0005	0.1	15	0.02	0.01	0.02	+0.01
0.01	0.005	Wendy's	0.0002	0.05	15	0.01	0.005	0.01	+0.005
0.005	0.002	Arby's	0.0001	0.02	15	0.005	0.002	0.005	+0.003
0.002	0.001	Oldemark	0.00005	0.01	15	0.002	0.001	0.002	+0.001

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Grains

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Food

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Metals

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Stocks

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Livestock

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

Currency Options

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32	35	+3
20	10	15	18	12	15	+3
10	5	8	11	6	8	+3
5	2	4	5	3	4	+1
2	1	1.5	2	1	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	0.8	1	0.6	0.8	+0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	+0.1
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	+0.1
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.08	0.1	+0.02
0.05	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.05	+0.01
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.005
0.01	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.008	0.01	+0.002

NYSE Highs-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	118	112
AT&T	98	92
GE	78	72
Ford	58	52
Walt Disney	38	32
Amgen	18	12
Boeing	11	6
Merck	5	3
Johnson & Johnson	2	1.5
McDonald's	1	0.6
Wal-Mart	0.5	0.3
Target	0.3	0.1
Wendy's	0.2	0.1
Arby's	0.1	0.05
Oldemark	0.08	0.04

AMEX Highs-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	118	112
AT&T	98	92
GE	78	72
Ford	58	52
Walt Disney	38	32
Amgen	18	12
Boeing	11	6
Merck	5	3
Johnson & Johnson	2	1.5
McDonald's	1	0.6
Wal-Mart	0.5	0.3
Target	0.3	0.1
Wendy's	0.2	0.1
Arby's	0.1	0.05
Oldemark	0.08	0.04

Paris Commodities

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	100	115	118	112	115	+3
100	80	95	98	92	95	+3
80	60	75	78	72	75	+3
60	40	55	58	52	55	+3
40	20	35	38	32		

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Stanadyne Accepts Forstmann Offer

NEW YORK — Forstmann Little & Co., a private investment firm, said Monday that it would pay \$55 a share, or about \$820 million, for Stanadyne Inc. the object of a hostile bid by Embart Corp.

Santa Fe Picks New Directors From Olympia

NEW YORK — Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. has named two executives of a Canadian developer, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., to its board.

Acquisitions Expected to Pay Off in Electrolux Results

STOCKHOLM — After years of stagnation at Electrolux AB, analysts expect considerably higher sales and pretax profits when the home appliances giant publishes its results for 1987 on Tuesday.

Airbus Defends A-320 Fuel Costs

PARIS — The Airbus consortium on Monday rejected criticism from British Airways PLC that the new A-320 aircraft it has ordered would cost up to 9 percent more to fly because of a weight problem that makes the plane waste fuel.

BHP Buyback Is Probed

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty's proposed 2.68 billion Australian dollar (\$1.91 billion) repurchase of more than 20 percent of its stock creates a dangerous precedent, the National Companies and Securities Commission said Monday.

Norsk Data Says Sales Rose Last Year as Profit Plunged

OSLO — Sales by Norsk Data A/S, the Norwegian computer company, rose slightly last year, but pretax profit, as expected, was more than halved from 1986, the company said Monday.

E-II Accepts \$2.7 Billion Counterbid by American Brands

NEW YORK — American Brands Inc. will buy E-II Holdings Inc. in an agreement valued at \$2.7 billion, ending a tangled monthlong takeover fight that began when E-II made an offer for American Brands.

Chicago-based E-II, a publicly traded spin-off of Beatrice Cos., is named after Esmark Inc., the consumer products conglomerate that Mr. Kelly built through acquisitions.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company, 1987 Revenue, 1987 Net Inc., 1987 Per Share, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Net Inc., 1986 Per Share. Includes companies like Fiat, Telefonica, American Petroleum, etc.

Chemical Bank Home Loans. Special Terms for UK Mortgages. *100% mortgages for expatriates. *Highly competitive rates.

The International Private Bank with an Accent on Performance. While security, confidentiality and discretion are of vital importance to international private banking...

GENERALE: An Unlikely Ally

(Continued from first finance page) European holding company that could be used as a springboard for further growth. Mr. de Benedetti said he was willing to meet with Mr. Leyson, but added that he reserved the right, as Generale's leading shareholder, to continue his efforts to have the capital issue declared illegal.

The Oberoi, Bombay. When everything has to be just right. Unmistakably, a truly outstanding hotel in the heart of the business centre of Bombay.



No foreign market can be tapped from afar. Let's start at the heart. Intelligence on new developments, enabling you to judiciously avert risks and capitalise on opportunities.

Indigo Ideas. What a smoothly-run growth company such as Telebyte is beyond your investment budget, a cash score can create an opportunity to multiply equity with low-cost options.

Overseas Holdings International. ALGERIA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, NIGERIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, UGANDA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Rises Before Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

The pound closed the day 2 basis points up from the opening at 74.2 on its trade-weighted index, still 1 basis point below Friday's close.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

The Treasury auctions start Tuesday with \$9.25 billion of three-year notes, continue on Wednesday with \$9 billion of 10-year notes and end Thursday with \$8.75 billion of 30-year Treasury bonds.

Several dealers also said that the dollar's advance was partly attributable to the belief that the currency had hit bottom.

Fed's Bank Capital Plan Would Weigh Loan Risks

By Nathaniel C. Nash

WASHINGTON — A new proposal by the Federal Reserve Board to increase its bank capital requirements is based on the concept that some loans and other assets held by banks carry a higher risk than others.

U.K. Youth Training Plan: Hope but No Panacea

By Reginald Dale

LONDON — Jean, a 16-year-old school-leaver, wants to be a secretary at a big London company. For the past seven months she has been enrolled in the Youth Training Scheme, a government-funded program based in an old Victorian schoolhouse near Waterloo station.

Eighty to 90 percent of this center's trainees will find full-time work at the end of the program, said Harry Hollingsworth, a training consultant at the London Chamber of Commerce, which owns the center.

"For the vast majority of YTS entrants," it said in a report, "the best that can be hoped for from present policies in Britain is a form of semiskilled operator training."

BANKS: U.K. Interest Rates Rise

(Continued from first finance page)

vestment gap" between Britain and its trading partners, he said. He said the rate rise would increase British industry's costs by £125 million (about \$220 million) a year.

put strong downward pressure on the pound over the next several months, analysts said.

BRITAIN: Prosperity Arrives in the South, but Analysts Say It Stands on a Fragile Base

(Continued from Page 1)

Officially at the Confederation of British Industry, the employers' federation, say that is largely true. New industrial developments and businesses are moving up the East Coast and stretching out from the Southeast into the less favored Southwest, they say.

plained about our strikes, poor quality and failure to deliver on time. "We can't take you seriously," they said. Now their reaction is transformed.

new investment and modernization. Companies, he said, were concentrating on short-term profit, spurred on by increasingly aggressive shareholders and the threat of hostile takeovers.

Huge Job Cuts Seen in London

LONDON — Up to 10,000 of the 90,000 people who work in London's securities industry could lose their jobs this year because of the October stock market collapse, Rhiannon Chapman, head of personnel at the London Stock Exchange, said Monday.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ listing of 400 New York firms. The list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

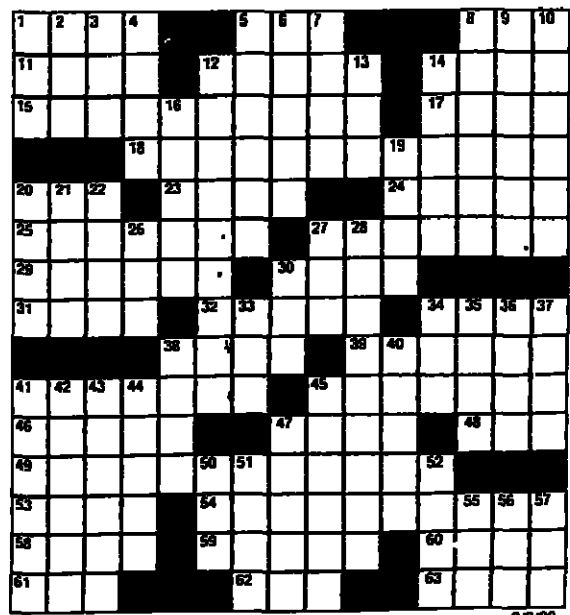
Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '87, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend occurred in the 52-week period, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Finish third
 - 3 Classical lang.
 - 8 Calendar abbr.
 - 11 "For" jolly good...
 - 12 Inventor McCormick
 - 14 Portal
 - 15 Semifinal
 - 17 Grimm beginning
 - 18 Phil's Pa. home in re 48
 - 20 "Ultimate" writer
 - 23 — fix
 - 24 City in N.H.
 - 25 Registers
 - 27 Pompos
 - 28 Envy
 - 30 Doe or Barleycorn
 - 31 Fox follower
 - 32 Bea Arthur TV role
 - 34 Small bottle
 - 38 Back talk
 - 39 Rare
 - 41 Sockeye, e.g.
 - 45 Speaking masters
- DOWN**
- 1 Haggard heroine
 - 2 Jinx
 - 3 Columbus
 - 4 Distort
 - 5 Wildcats
 - 6 Come up
 - 7 Ballerina's skirt
 - 8 Poem
 - 9 Cenozoic epoch
 - 10 — on (weighed heavily upon)
 - 12 February 2
 - 13 Tennis unit
 - 14 Peg
 - 16 Manufactured
 - 18 Related
 - 19 Equipment
 - 20 Society-page word
 - 21 Unique person
 - 22 Therefore
 - 26 Cereal grain
 - 27 Turf
 - 28 Lamont Cranston's secret identity
 - 30 Au — (menu term)
 - 33 Wood for skis
 - 34 Cask
 - 35 Golf-bag item
 - 36 Farm measure
 - 37 — majesty
 - 38 Shensi capital
 - 40 One of the Mollucas
 - 41 Jamaican music form
 - 42 Transported
 - 43 Ill-fated
 - 44 Chimney passages
 - 45 Area
 - 47 Devout
 - 48 Stroke lightly
 - 51 Tins
 - 52 Saffron
 - 53 Greek letter
 - 56 Sprite
 - 57 Ump's cousin

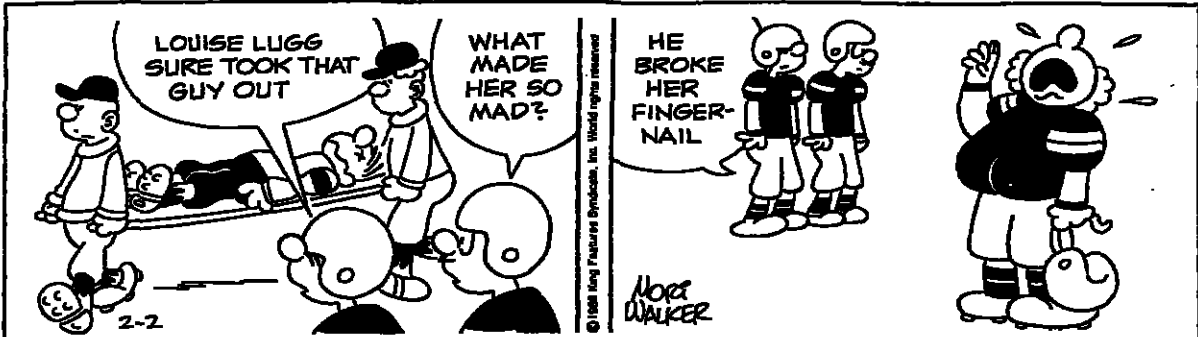
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BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



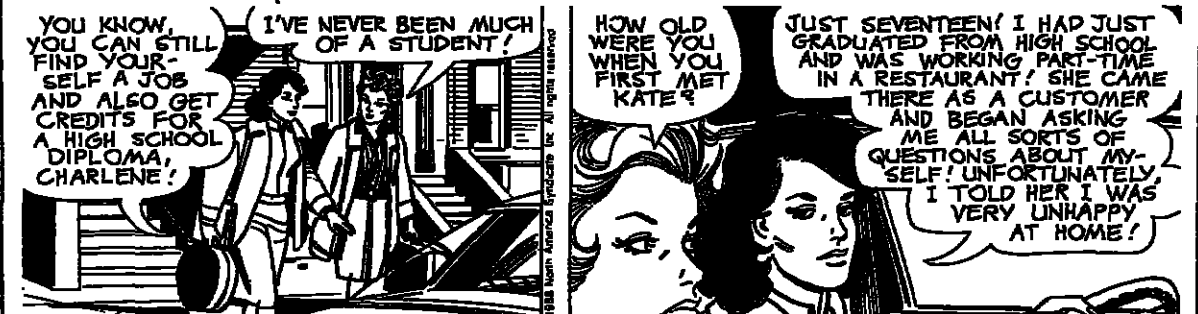
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIGLY

PIRRO

MERPET

UPDYTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHOSE ALIVE BALSAM LICHEN
Answer: What they couldn't figure out when the X-ray technician introduced her new boyfriend—WHAT SHE SAW IN HIM

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	7	Bangkok	27	21
Amsterdam	7	4	Beijing	19	11
Antwerp	10	5	Bombay	28	21
Barcelona	15	9	Buenos Aires	21	14
Berlin	5	1	Calcutta	28	21
Brussels	8	4	Chengde	14	7
Buenos Aires	12	7	Chongqing	18	11
Copenhagen	4	0	Guangzhou	20	13
Geneva	11	6	Hankow	18	11
Hamburg	10	5	Harbin	14	7
Helsinki	12	7	Hong Kong	20	13
London	10	5	Kobe	18	11
Los Angeles	14	7	Manila	26	19
Madrid	12	7	Medan	28	21
Moscow	8	4	Osaka	18	11
New York	11	6	Shanghai	18	11
Paris	9	4	Singapore	28	21
Prague	4	0	Taipei	20	13
Stockholm	13	8	Tokyo	18	11
Strasbourg	8	4			
Warsaw	7	4			
Zurich	4	0			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 1

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	374.50	+1.50
Brussels	215.50	+1.50
Frankfurt	2,150.00	+10.00
London	2,150.00	+10.00
Paris	1,150.00	+10.00
Sao Paulo	12,500.00	+100.00
Singapore	1,150.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,150.00	+10.00
Sydney	1,150.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,150.00	+10.00

INVENTING AMERICAN BROADCASTING, 1899-1922

By Susan J. Douglas. 363 pages. \$29.50. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Reviewed by Kenneth Bilby

THIS is not, as its title suggests, primarily a history of the early age of wireless communications and its panoptic emergence as a global service. Its heroes are inventors—Heinrich Hertz of Germany, Guglielmo Marconi of Italy, Reginald Fessenden of Canada, Lee De Forest of the United States. Its predators are corporate monopolists and oligopolists who sought to convert wireless communications into a profit-making service, and largely succeeded. The story ends in 1922, just when American radio was beginning a galvanic surge across the nation.

This caveat aside, Professor Susan Douglas of Hampshire College has succeeded in fashioning a superb portrait of the communications revolution that profoundly altered 20th-century life. It is meticulously researched and documented, and to scholars of communications, her work will provide fresh insights, and perhaps generate considerable controversy. In a sense, she has written a revisionist history.

BOOKS

In her view, the true prophet of modern broadcasting was De Forest, one of the inventors of the vacuum tube, who in 1906 proposed the use of radiotelephony not only for point-to-point messages but also for broadcasting music and speech into the nation's homes. "This conception of radio's place in America's social and economic landscape was original, revolutionary and quite different from that of his competitors," she contends.

With great clarity, although somewhat repetitiously, Douglas recounts the epic struggle between technical and entrepreneurial forces that followed Marconi's introduction in 1899 of the first practical system for transmitting electromagnetic signals across varying distances without wires. First the English Channel and then the North Atlantic were spanned. The Wireless Age had begun, in prophetic fashion, as an Italian inventor hero who was lionized in the popular press. He sought an international wireless monopoly under the aegis of the English Marconi Co.

Ultimately he failed, the author asserts, because of limited technical vision. Other scientists made his system of Morse code dots and dashes obsolete. Fessenden's invention of continuous wave transmission permitted music and the human voice to be borne on the airwaves. De Forest and E.H. Armstrong amplified the transmitting and receiving power of wireless signals, thus permitting radio broadcasting to eclipse Marconi's original point-to-point wireless concept.

The story of these early 20th-century years of technical ferment, and of the emancipation of individual inventors through rapacious corporate takers of their inventions, has been often told, but seldom in such precise detail and with such astuteness.

More than a précis on the invention of American broadcasting, this book provides an in-depth examination of the initial struggle for control of that mysterious realm known variously as the ether, the spectrum of the airwaves. The combatants were governments, military services, scientists and inventors, legislators and lobbyists, corporate and other commercial interests. The struggle still continues, and if future authors examine it with the scholarly intensity of Susan Douglas, history will be well served.

Kenneth Bilby, the retired executive vice president of RCA, is the author of "The General: David Sarnoff and the Rise of Mass Communications." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TWO Soviet players captured the top places in the 1987 European Junior Championship in Amstelveen, the Netherlands. Boris Gelfand won the gold medal with an 11½-1½ score, a half-point ahead of the silver medalist, Vassily Ivanchuk, an international master who was last year's winner.

The bronze medalist is the 13-round Swiss-system tournament of 32 entrants was Joris Brenninkmeijer of the Netherlands, who tallied 8½-4½.

The event, sponsored by OHR Verzekeringen, was limited to those under 21 years old. Gelfand is 19, Ivanchuk and Brenninkmeijer 18.

Twice in the competition, Gelfand gave up his queen. Here, in his ninth-round game with Lisferna Riemersma of the Netherlands, Gelfand demonstrated how three minor pieces overwhelm a queen.

It has currently become popular for White to make a real gambit out of the Catalan Opening by nonchalantly letting Black hold his pawn with 6 Q-O, P-Q4. The idea is to force him into a slow and tortuous development.

In the last four years, Black has tried answering 9 P-N3 by 9... P-B6; 10 P-K4, P-N5; but in a game between Alfonso Romero Holmes and Félix Izeta in the 1987 Andorra Zonal Tournament, White got a dangerous attack after 11 P-N3, BxP; 12 Q-R5, P-N3; 13 Q-R3, P-Q4; 14 B-N5; 15 Q-B3; 16 NxB; 17 P-N3; 18 P-N2, with attacking chances for White.

On 13... P-N3; 14 Q-KB3, it would have been wrong to retreat with 14... N-B3 in view of 15 Q-B3, Q-Q2 (15... BxP; 16 BxR, NxB; 17 Q-B6ch); 16 P-Q5, P-N3; 17 P-K5, winning a piece. Moreover, 14... N-N5; 15 Q-B3 (threatening 16 B-QR3), P-Q4; 16 P-Q5! is very strong for White.

On 16 P-K5, Riemersma could not play 16... B-N5 because 17 P-Q5, NxB; 18 BxN, BxB; 19 QxQ chess Black a piece. He had evidently counted on 16... P-B4, but Gelfand's 17 PxB, P-Q; 18 P-N3, QxP; 19 BxB obtained three minor pieces for a queen.

The point of 19... Q-B3 was 9... P-B6; 10 P-K4, P-N5; that 20 BxR, QxPch; 21 K-R1, RxB; 22 N-Q2, QxP; 23 R...

Redskins

SCOREBOARD

Football

Championship

Standings

Hoops

SPORTS

Redskins Demolish Broncos in Super Bowl



Timmy Smith, who gained 204 yards and scored twice, left Jim Ryan cross-footed on this first-period carry.

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Staff Writer
SAN DIEGO—There was Doug Williams with a bum knee, a toothache and a spectacular right arm. There was rookie Timmy Smith, starting his first National Football League game and winding up as the first man to rush for 200 yards in a Super Bowl. And there was a defense that quickly figured out the magic that used to be John Elway and an offensive line that played the game of its collective life.

able player award. The 32-year-old veteran, playing in his first Super Bowl, suffered a strained left knee when he slipped and fell late in the first quarter. He missed two plays and came back with a limp, but threw four scoring passes and led his team to a championship record 602 yards of total offense.

Nattiel was in the end zone for a stunning touchdown. Rich Karlis kicked the extra point, and Denver led, 7-0.
The Redskins were hapless in the early going, and Denver soon scored again. This time, however, it was a 24-yard field goal. The Redskins had held on third-and-three at the 6 yard line, but Elway tried a quarterback draw, a play he scored on against Washington in a 1986 regular-season game, but Dave Buz stopped him for a one-yard loss, forcing the Broncos to settle for the field goal.

Smith: Running Part of the Equation
He joined the Redskins with a reputation as a good outside runner. Rogers is a veteran who runs best between the tackles. Smith had been playing more and more in recent games, and after Rogers nicked an ankle in practice last week the Washington coaching staff decided to go with Smith. It turned out to be a wise decision.

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Championship

Table showing NFL Championship game results: SUPER BOWL XXII, Redskins 17, Broncos 17. Details include scores by quarter and key plays.

Basketball

U.S. College Standings

Table showing U.S. College Standings for various conferences including Atlantic Coast, Big East, and Missouri Valley.

College Top-20 Results

Table showing College Top-20 Results for various conferences including Big East, Missouri Valley, and Pacific-10.

Chess

Table showing Chess results for various tournaments and players.

Baseball

Table showing Baseball results for various leagues including the American League and National League.

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference, Central Division, and Western Conference.

U.S. College Results

Table showing U.S. College Results for various conferences including Big East, Missouri Valley, and Pacific-10.

IOC Will Weigh Plans to Punish Future Boycotters

LONDON — The International Olympic Committee is to step up its fight against political boycotts despite the breakthrough achieved for this year's Seoul Summer Olympics, which has drawn entries from all but six of the 167 member countries.

Lyle, With a Bogey, Wins Phoenix Open Playoff

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Sandy Lyle of Scotland, who won the 1985 British Open, recorded his second U.S. victory in less than a year Sunday when he beat Fred Couples on the third hole of a Phoenix Open playoff with a bogey 5.

Hockey

Table showing NHL Standings for various conferences including the Wales Conference and Adams Division.

Golf

Table showing Golf results for various tournaments including the Phoenix Open and the U.S. Open.

Baseball

Table showing Baseball results for various leagues including the American League and National League.

Pro Basketball Eligibility

The world amateur basketball federation (FIBA) has proposed a change in eligibility rules that would open the Olympics to professionals. The Associated Press reported Monday from Frankfurt.

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Said a slightly chagrined Sandy Lyle: "I didn't do anything daft."

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for various conferences including the Wales Conference and Adams Division.

Golf

Table showing Golf results for various tournaments including the Phoenix Open and the U.S. Open.

Baseball

Table showing Baseball results for various leagues including the American League and National League.

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ART BUCHWALD

Being Fair Is Unfair

WASHINGTON — The George Bush-Dan Rather brawl, which historians now refer to as "The Nine Minutes That Shook the World," has left many Republicans embittered. Strangely enough, none of them are Bush supporters. While outwardly outraged at Dan Rather for beating up on their candidate, the Bush people are privately rejoicing at their good fortune.



Buchwald

"Our boy is no longer a wimp," a Bush campaign chief told me. "He stared at the toughest anchorman in television and Rather blinked."

There seems to be no joy in the other Republican camps. Managers of Dole, Kemp, Robertson, Haig and Du Pont met in a Pizza Hut in Ames, Iowa, last week to discuss the ominous turn in the primary.

"The vice president was ambushed by CBS," the Haig man said. "This means only one thing, CBS must sandbag our candidates too. We can't let Bush walk away with the anti-media vote just because an anchorman verbally assaulted him on the evening news."

The Dole manager was even more bitter. "Rather owes it to us to make our guys look lousy. If he doesn't rough us up, Bush walks into the White House. When it comes to TV dumping on candidates, there is such a thing as equal time."

Al Haig's aide said, "The thing that gets me mad is not only did Bush go up in the polls because of CBS, but the money is pouring in. It's not George Bush money but anti-Rather money that is flooding his headquarters."

The Du Pont man had a suggestion. "What if we go to CBS and apologize to Rather on behalf of the vice president? Won't that make him look like a wimp again?"

Pat Robertson's representative said, "I think we should pray the whole thing blows over. God tells me it's hopeless to believe Rather would get into a shouting match with all of us after he saw how much good it did George Bush."

"George never even answered Rather's question," Pierre du Pont's man said.

Kemp's lieutenant replied, "He didn't have to answer the question. All he had to do was sit there and object to Dan's asking it. It was a set-up from start to finish and we're the losers."

Haig's man said, "Rather should have never let Bush go on his television show. After all, how does an anchorman defend himself against a vice president of the United States who stonewalls him right through the commercials?"

"Dan should have known what he was getting into when he tangled with a Yale man," the Kemp representative said.

"Will George do any future interviews with Rather?"

"I'm sure of it," the Dole manager said. "I heard Bush is so in love with CBS News that he has offered to fill in for Lesley Stahl when she goes on vacation."

The Haig man slammed his hand onto his piazza. "I say CBS owes us equal time. Dan Rather has to be as rude to us as he was to Bush or we sue."

The Du Pont rep said, "Maybe in place of an interview Dan could moderate a debate and push our candidates when they don't answer his query."

The Kemp aide said, "We'll invoke the unfairness doctrine. Whenever Rather asks our candidates a tough question we'll act wounded."

Dole's aide said, "Senator Dole will go along with it just to bring some sanity to this race."

Kemp's man raised his hand, "We're all assuming that Rather will play along with us. Suppose CBS won't let him. How do we win the anti-media vote then?"

The Dole man declared, "We'll get Sam Donaldson to yell at us from a meapacking plant in Pocatello, Idaho."

Singer Peggy Lee, 67 and Still Swinging

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — As a shy, frightened little girl growing up in Jamestown, North Dakota, Peggy Lee had a childhood obsession: aviation.

"I wanted to fly so badly," she said. "I knew a barnstormer who was able to pick up a handkerchief with his wing tips at county fairs. He said, 'I'll take you up if you'll dance the Charleston.' I was so shy that I couldn't look at anyone, but I danced the Charleston for him, and he took me up in his bi-wing plane with an open cockpit. I wasn't in the least bit frightened."

The 67-year-old singer and songwriter is in New York for a two-week engagement at the Ballroom. The engagement is being billed as her 50th anniversary in show business, but it is in fact her 53d.

Even today that paradoxical mixture of reticence and audacity that made the shy girl who was christened Norma Dolores Egstrom beg to be whisked into the sky defines the art and the personal style of Lee. With its pastel shadings, Lee's singing communicates an air of perpetual dreaminess. At the same time, she is able to communicate a subtly powerful and precise rhythmic momentum.

Off stage, the singer exudes a combination of heart-tugging fragility and mystical resilience. Lee is still recovering from an accident in Las Vegas last February, when she fell and broke bones in her feet. Ever since, it has been very difficult for her to stand. And for her Ballroom engagement, she will sing seated. Two years before the accident, Lee underwent double-bypass heart surgery.

But Lee shrugs off her troubles, exasperated by diabetes. "I was strong all through my childhood," she said. "It was when I started going on the road and overloading my schedule that my troubles began."

Along with her fragility, one senses the indomitable spirit of a North Dakota farm girl who, 46 years after she first visited New York, is still overawed by the city's skyscrapers.

"It was while I was writing this book that it finally dawned on me where my musical style came from," she said, gesturing to sev-



"Once I enter the world of a song, it never gets old. I have no sense of time except swing time."

eral thick, bound volumes of typescript on the table beside her. The volumes represent the nearly completed first draft of an autobiography that Lee has been working on since her accident, first in the hospital and then in her Bel Air, California, home. She writes in longhand, then an assistant types her words into a computer.

"People say I emulated Billie Holiday," she explained. "All through that is a great compliment, it isn't true. Growing up, I lived in such a remote section of North Dakota that at the beginning when we didn't even have electricity. When I did, I discovered the Bennie Moten Orchestra, with Count Basie, coming out of Kansas City on an Atwater Kent radio with five dials on it. I didn't think of it as swing or jazz. It was just good music."

"I wasn't drawn to any particular singer until a little later when I heard Maxine Sullivan. I liked the simplicity and economy of her work. She communicated so well that you really got the point right away. Later, when I came to New York, Mel Powell — Benny

Goodman's pianist — introduced me to Billie Holiday, and I loved what she did, although we never became terribly close."

Today Lee plays only fleeting attention to the contemporary music scene. Among rock generation songwriters, she especially admires Paul McCartney, who wrote a song for her, "Let's Love," in the 1970s.

Two younger singers who have caught Lee's ear recently have been Sade, whom she described as "very good," and Whitney Houston, whom she would like to see branch out and sing some standards.

Lee was 14 when she made her professional debut at a radio station in Jamestown and was still a teen-ager when a program director at WDAY in Fargo suggested she change her name to Peggy Lee. In 1941, she was chosen to replace Helen Forrest by Benny Goodman, who discovered her in Chicago. She stayed with the Goodman band for only two years. It was her sulky, tough rendition of "Why Don't You Do Right?" a song recorded two

years earlier by Lil Green, that made her an international star in 1943.

That year she also married the guitarist Dave Barbour, who became her songwriting collaborator on late-1940s hits like "I Don't Know Enough About You," "It's a Good Day" and "Manana." The first of four husbands, he was the great love of her life, but his alcoholism caused them to be divorced. In 1965, after he had been away for many years, they decided to remarry. But a few days after his proposal, he died.

Each of the first three decades of Lee's recording career led her with at least one signature song. "Why Don't You Do Right?" established her as a first-rank band singer. The sizzling percussive novelty "Manana (Is Soon Enough For Me)" became her longest association with Latin-flavored music. Her swirling, stampeding 1952 version of "Lovey," with its rhythms that seemed to cascade over one another, and a spare, jazzy "Fever," in 1958, established her as one of pop music's most rhyth-

mically inventive and versatile vocalists. In 1969, "Is That All There Is?" launched what might be called the most recent, "philosophic" phase of a career during which Lee has projected onto her material the mystique of a great, fading courtesan.

In addition to working on her autobiography, Lee continues to record and write songs. Mike Nichols recently hired her to record "How High the Moon," to be used under the titles of the movie of "Biloxi Blues." And she has plans to record four albums for two different record companies, including one live at the Ballroom. One of the others will concentrate on vintage blues songs of the Bessie Smith era.

Lee, who has never stopped writing songs, has collaborated with a number of writers over the years. Her characteristic lyrics of late have a wistfully upbeat philosophical tone. "A Circle in the Sky," one recent song she may perform at the Ballroom, evokes a simple, mystical image of eternal love.

I drew a circle in the sky
I heard the wind that rushes by
I heard I wrote you and I
And still our love remains.

Among her own songs, Lee harbors a special affection for "Johnny Guitar," the theme song of the '50s movie, with music by Victor Young. Her favorite among her 59 albums is "The Man I Love" (1957). Orchestrated by the late Nelson Riddle and conducted by Frank Staara, it contains a rendition of the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein II standard, "The Folks Who Live on the Hill," which transforms a dream of domestic bliss into a lush prayer for spiritual peace.

Many of the songs that Lee will perform at the Ballroom she has done hundreds of times before. Doesn't she ever find that they feel stale?

"In the majority of songs, I always find new meanings and impressions," she explained. "Finding the impressions to fit each song is like preparing for a role. But once I enter the world of a song, it never gets old."

Lee smiled slyly. "I really have no sense of time except swing time," she said. Ever so gently, she began nodding and snapping her fingers.

PEOPLE

South African Romance Crosses Color Barrier

An on-off romance across South Africa's color barrier, between a 22-year-old black married arts instructor and a 20-year-old white woman, is on again, with the white man saying they plan to marry. The affair between Jerry Tse and Annette Heunis has made headlines in South Africa, where interracial marriage was illegal until two years ago. Ten days ago the police escorted Heunis from the black town of Kuluwunyan in Orange Free State province, where she was living with Tse, saying they were acting on the woman's request. But she had a change of heart and called Sunday rejoined him in the township, where residents have given her the nickname "Polesa" (love). "After eight days I decided the place was with Jerry, and adding Heunis has been ostracized in my white home town. Tse says he has received phone calls threatening him with death from a "Lovers' Big Squad."

More than 400 works will be turned over to France in lieu of inheritance taxes by the family of the Russian-born artist Marc Chagall, who died in 1985 at age 92. Culture Minister Edouard Balladur said that, when the Chagall Trust sign the final agreement, France will acquire the largest and most important collection of modern paintings since a similar settlement was made with the heirs of Pablo Picasso in 1979. The government will acquire 464 paintings, drawings, mosaics and art objects executed between 1903 and 1981 and "representative of Chagall's entire life's work." They will be shared among French national museums.

Officials in the California desert town of Coachella are enthusiastically about plans by Jim Bakker for a billion Holy Land theme park. The city is winning the lottery, Mayor Frank Duran said. Bakker, who lost his Heritage USA religious theme park in Fort Mill, South Carolina, when he resigned his ministry in the wake of a sex scandal last year, said he had lined up a bank and private backers to finance the park. The site would be in rolling desert hills about 20 hours' drive east of Los Angeles. Bakker said he and his wife Tammy Faye, hope to build a hotel, theater and amusement park with replicas of biblical sites.

New Ban Press Russia... Outlaws Monopoly... The Dollar...

'Mario' in Budapest

BUDAPEST — The Budapest Opera's premiere of "Mario and the Magician," an operatic version of Thomas Mann's short novel, received an enthusiastic reception over a weekend.

A successful stage version of "Mario and the Magician" here in the 1970s captured the imagination of Hungarian theatergoers, but a ballet version in the 1980s was a failure.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

19 RUE DE CHARLOT

PARIS AREA SUBURBS

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REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

WANTED IN PARIS 96 OR 106

PARIS AREA SUBURBS

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AUTOS TAX FREE

FOR MORE THAN 12 YEARS

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PARIS AREA SUBURBS

International Secretarial Positions

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE